THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,046—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Feb.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Paritt	21st "
† SIAM	3039	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	1500	100	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
B.L. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4509	850	I. Reeves	23rd "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	15th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5501	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

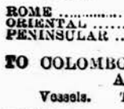
Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	13th Feb.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS TO LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	21st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

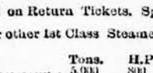
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.



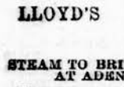
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3389	Blight	25th "
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3351	T. G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3389	Blight	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.



PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAVLANA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 12th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 11th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th February, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

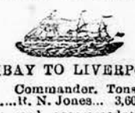
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
DEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. 90
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 18, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS AND HELMETS.

JUST to hand, the following varied Stock of HATS and HELMETS from the best London Houses.

FELT HATS (Lincoln and Bennett's).	Rs.	a.
Black Round Crown ..... each	9	0
Do. Square do.	9	8
Brown (Newest Shade), Round Crown	9	0
Do. Square do.	9	8
SUN HATS AND HELMETS (Ellwood's)—		
Universal Sun Hats, Green lined, Covered with the Finest Drill	15	8
Shikar Hats, Green Lined, Covered with Strong Brown Drill	15	0
Regulation Helmets, very Light and Pliable, Covered with White doe Skin	22	8
Patent Air Chamber, Grey Helmets, Double Felt, Very Light and Comfortable	21	0
Do. do. trimmed for Ladies	15	0
Do. Gents. with Double Air Chamber ...	21	0
Patent Air Chamber, Double Grey, Felt Riding Hat	16	0
Punjab Sun Hat, Double Grey Felt, with Double Air Chamber	20	0
Double Terai Hats, Gent's, with Patent Cork Fronts	9	8
Do. Superior Quality, Satin Lined	15	0
Do. Trimmed for Ladies	15	0
Do. Andre's Very Superior Ladies' and Gent's	18	8
PUGGREES for above, in Muslin, Silk, and Fancy Colours ..... Re. 1-12 to	4	0
TRAVELLING CAPS.		
The Deerstalker, with Ear Flaps, Silk Lined, in Fancy Mixed and Check Pattern	3	0
Tweed Cap, "The Varsity," Silk Lined, in Fancy Check Patterns	2	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrie and every class of shoeing done

TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUX.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.

REGULATION TROOPSHIP or OVERLAND TRUNKS, Iron Frame-Work, Covered Black Waterproof Canvas, Strongly Bound with Leather.

Sizes 24 by 16 by 12 Inches. Rs. 45
" 28 by 17 by 12 " " 50
" 30 by 20 by 12 " " 55
" 33 by 22 by 12 " " 62
" 36 by 24 by 12 " " 68

LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.

Iron Frames. Covered Black Waterproof Canvas, Bound Best Brown Leather, Complete with Tray.

Sizes 33 by 19 by 19 Inches. Rs. 55
" 36 by 20 by 20 " " 60

STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.

Grained Oak, fitted with Patent Triple Secure Locks, made Shallow, suitable for fitting beneath a Ship's Berth or Railway Seat.

Sizes 24 by 13 by 9 Inches, each Rs. 14-8
" 27 by 15 by 10 " " " 17-8
" 33 by 20 by 12 " " " 21

Ditto Wood Bound.

Size 32 by 19 by 12 Inches each Rs. 24

CROCODILE STEEL BRINDISI TRUNKS.

Suitable for Travellers by Steamer or Rail.

Length	24"	27"	30"	32"
Each	Rs. 15	Rs. 18	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

THE NEW PATENT ROLLER BRITANNIA TRUNKS.

Oak Bound, Covered Black Waterproof Canvas—

Sizes	24in.	27in.	30in.	33in.	36in.
Each	Rs. 39	Rs. 50	Rs. 53	Rs. 58	Rs. 63

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.

Damp and Dustproof, Best Stout Japanned Tin, fitted with Strong Lever Lock and extra Side Bolts—

Sizes 24 by 12 by 8 Inches, each Rs. 16 0
" 27 by 13 by 9 " " " 19 8
" 40 by 12 by 9 " " " 26 8
" 43 by 14 by 9 " " " 38 0
(To hold Helmet and Sword.)

HAT AND BONNET BOXES.

Japanned Steel, Oak Grained Oval, Assorted Sizes—

Sizes	11	12	14	16	Inches.
Each	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-12	Rs. 5-4	Rs. 5-12	

GLADSTONE BAGS.

Plain Hide or Black Leather, with extra Clips and Nickel-Plated Mounts, lined inside with Stout Brown Holland.

PLAIN HIDE.

18in.	20in.	26in.	28in.
Rs. 28.	Rs. 35.	Rs. 60.	Rs. 70.

BLACK LEATHER.

18in.	20in.	24in.	26in.	28in.
Rs. 28.	Rs. 35.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 55.	and Rs. 70.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—The New Expanding.

Black Leather 22in. 24in.
Rs. 42. Rs. 50.
Plain Hide. 22in. Rs. 45.

LADIES' DRESS BAGS.—Leather lined inside.

Do not Collapse, and are very Roomy.
Plain Hide 18in. 20in.
Rs. 40. Rs. 45.
Black Leather 20in. 22in.
Rs. 45. Rs. 50.

THE BEACONSFIELD BAG.

Plain Hide, lined with Stout Brown Holland, with Pocket for Books, &c., and a separate Tray for Linen. Opens Square, and is a very capacious Bag.
24in.....Rs. 57.

GLADSTONE BAGS, lined with Brown Holland, Fancy Stout Cloth Outside, Nickel-Mounts and Leather Straps.

22in.	24in.
Rs. 27.	Rs. 29.

16in. With outside Pocket Rs. 19.

BRIEF HANDBAGS.—In Plain Hide or Black Leather, Sizes 12in., 14in., 16in., Rs. 17 to Rs. 24.

COURIER OR MONEY-BAGS, with Improved Locks and Nickel-Mounts, Assorted Sizes, in Waterproof Canvas and Roan Leather. Rs. 5 to Rs. 11-8.

SOILED LINEN BAGS, CANVAS HOLD-ALLS, VALISES HOLD-ALL BAGS, in Great Variety.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

A Novelty in Chutneys.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. **POONA CHUTNEY.** Per Bottle Re. 1-4.

Healthy and Appetising. May be had "Sweet" or "Dry."

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

TEA A SPECIALITY TEA

FLOWERY PEKOE
FROM THE CELEBRATED
GLENDALE ESTATE, NILGIRIS.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS have been awarded to the Proprietor of this Estate, both in European and Australian Exhibitions, and it has obtained the medal for finest Tea, at the Madras Agri-horticultural Exhibition, for the last seven years.

Packed upon the plantation in hermetically-sealed lead packets of one pound each and obtainable of

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.
OR IN LARGER QUANTITIES OF THE
MANAGER, GLENDALE TEA ESTATE, Nilgiri Hills, Madras Presidency.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BLUETHNER!

BLUETHNER!!

BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

OF

BOMBAY AND POONA

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

FOR

INDIA AND BURMAH

FOR

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NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS. THE SPRING PRODUCTIONS FOR—90.

MESSRS. HOAR & Co. are now displaying an EXTENSIVE Variety of NEW MATERIALS, to which they solicit inspection.

THIS SPECIAL SELECTION offers a LARGE CHOICE of the finest Description of manufacture in various textures, **now in demand**, for

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HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 189) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

References for the above can be made to NARSEHLAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest an evident of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

Evening, 5 to 7-30. 8 annas...Night, 8-30 to 11, Rs. 1.
Tuesday's Evening, Re. 1 ...Night, 8 annas.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH INSTANT, the Rink has been rented for Rs. 500 to MR. RIDGELY, who will give a

LADIES' INVITATION SKATING PARTY.

Tickets for admission and Skates on WEDNESDAY NIGHT will be presented FREE on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Mornings, to all Lady Patrons of the Rink.

Gentlemen will be charged usual price.

GET YOUR COSTUMES READY
FOR THE
LAST GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL and BON BON PARTY,
Under the old management.
and GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to MR. A. N. RIDGELY, THE CHAMPION SKATER, who leaves for Brindisi and London on the 14th inst.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13TH.

Calcium and Electric Lights will be profusely employed to render the scene of the Grand March of Costumed Skaters one of the Most Brilliant and Beautiful Sights ever witnessed in India.

Rs. 600 IN PRIZES TO BE GIVEN,
For the Handsomest Costumes, Most Original Costumes, Best Sustained Characters, Most Graceful Skaters &c.

☞ ONLY THOSE IN FANCY DRESS WILL BE ALLOWED TO SKATE.

MONSTER PROGRAMME OF RACES &c.
8-30 to 10, GENERAL SKATING.
10 o'clock.—One Mile AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.
10-10.—SIMMONS v. RIDGELY—HALF MILE.
FOR THE SHORT DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.
10-15—BICYCLE v. SKATES. Mr. Derry on a Safety, and Mr. RIDGELY Skating One Mile.
10-20—Mr SIMMONS in the Most Difficult Exhibition known to Professionals—Skating on Trucks, ordinary Skates minus the real wheels.
10-30—Mr. RIDGELY will race ALL COMERS, one at a time, half a mile each; each man allowed a quarter lap start.
10-45—GRAND MARCH, after which, General Skating till 12.
ADMISSION, Rs. 2, 3 and 4.—SKATES FREE.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., &c.
Will be opened by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE SECRETARIAT
ON WEDNESDAY 12TH FEBRUARY,
at 5-30 p.m.

THE EXHIBITION will remain open a week, from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m., daily. After dusk the rooms will be lit by Messrs. Ganz & Co. with Electric light.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Tickets Rs. 3 at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., or at the doors.

Members free on production of their ticket,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Service for the official year 1890-91, at the Camp Deolali.
Supply of PETTY STORES, &c., under 10 separate Schedules of rates.
2. Conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Military Works office, Fort, and Sub-Divisional office, Camp Deolali.
3. Tenders which should be sealed, to be addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bombay, which should reach this office up to the noon, on 24th February 1890, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany each tender is Rs. 25 for each separate Schedule.
5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Command.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all the tenders received.

W. OSBORN, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.
Military Works, Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th February, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1890-91.
I. REPAIRS to all the MILITARY BUILDINGS in charge of the Executive Engineer Military Works, Bombay District.
II. Supply of the BARRACK and HOSPITAL FURNITURE, Bombay.
III. PLUMBERS WORK in Bombay.
IV. Supply of PETTY STORES &c., Bombay under 10 separate Schedules.
2. Conditions of Contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military works, Bombay Office, Fort, during Office hours.
3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on the 25th February 1890, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of Earnest money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 200 for I. II. and III services, and Rs. 25 for each separate Schedules for No. 4 service.
5. The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Command.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received, and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

W. OSBORN, Lieut-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer Military Works, Bombay.
Military Works, Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1890.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the next official year, (1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891) to the Nagpur Depot of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Forms of tenders giving full details of terms, quantities &c., may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.
All covers containing tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and sealed and superscribed Tenders for Supply of Stores.
All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 7th March, 1890.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, B. N. Railway.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the EXTENSION of the MYSORE STATE RAILWAY to Hanjengud, a distance of 15 miles.
Quantities have been taken out for three mile sections, and offers will be received for the construction of one or more of them.
Tenders addressed under registered cover to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, and marked Tender for Nanjengud Extension will be received up to noon, on 15th March 1890.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Printed copies of all specification, bills of quantities, and the form of agreement can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, on payment of Rs. 20.
Each tender must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 1,000 as Earnest money. This will be returned if the offer is not accepted and forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.
Five per cent. of the cost of the work tendered for will have to be deposited as security for the due completion of the contract.
The work is to be completed within six months of the acceptance of the tender.
Sections and drawings of all bridges and other works can be seen at the Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar.

NOTICE.

3 CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police on the 8th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

J. HUMFREY, Major,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A CONCERT
will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY 18th February, 1890, at 9-15 p.m.

FIRST PART
1 Organ Solo .....Mr. R. N. Mant.
2 Bass Solo .....Mr. B. G. Hebditch.
3 Piano Forte Solo .....Mr. Metaxas.
4 Soprano Solo .....Mrs. A. C. Walker.
5 Concerted Piece .....
(Instrumental)

SECOND PART
HYMN OF PRAISE—MENDELSSOHN.

Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats ..... „ 2.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after Monday, 10th February, 1890.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.
TOWN HALL.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, at 9 p.m

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY
have kindly intimated their intention of being present

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 3 may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Admission at the Door, Re. 1.

RECEPTION TO H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE appointed at the PUBLIC MEETING held on the 7th instant, to organise a reception for H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at 5-15 p.m., when the attendance of members is particularly requested.
Bombay, 10th Feb. 1890.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I,
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.
201, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES.

THE following are now available for Subscription with immediate supply;—

	Local. 6 mths.	Local. 12 mths.	Up-country. 6 mths	Up-country. 12 mths
Graphic, with Sum. & Xmas Nos.	12 12	24 8	15 0	27 0
Illus. London News, do.	12 12	24 8	15 0	27 0
Punch with Almanac	6 8	12 4	7 14	15 0
Bow Bells	2 8	4 8	3 0	5 8
Sunday at Home	2 2	4 0	2 12	5 4
Cassell's Saturday Jol.	2 6	4 6	3 0	5 8
Myras Journal	2 4	4 4	3 2	5 8
Argosy	2 4	4 0	2 12	5 4
Family Herald	2 0	3 12	2 12	4 12
Leechs' Family Dressmaker	1 6	2 8	1 10	2 12
Chambers' Journal	2 6	4 4	3 6	6 0

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MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all it branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c. &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at a trifling cost.

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any other NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others whowish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible meas of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty- ve per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Arsenal, Bellary, up to 17th March, 1890, for the SUPPLY OF STORES, during the year 1890-91. Further particulars as to the nature of the articles, and the terms of contract will be furnished on application to this office.

G. SWINLEY, Coll., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer.
Bellary Arsenal Office, 6th February, 1890.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CLEMENT BRERETON, DECEASED, LATE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, DHARWAR.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date after which no claims will be admitted.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
Holding Probate of the Will of the deceased from the Dharwar District Court.
Dharwar, 8th February 1890.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the EUROPEAN CIVIL (late Uncovenanted) SERVICES desirous of signing the Petition to be presented to Parliament on their behalf this Sessions will find, at the office of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, blank forms for the purpose.

H. G. GELL,
Hon. Sec. *pro-tem* E. C. S. Association Bombay.
Byculla Club, 31st January 1890.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

SOUTHERN-MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April 1890. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli, Ghorpuri, or Bangalore.
Specifications and forms of Tenders for delivery at any of the above Depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper at Hubli.
Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 4th March 1890, and the covers should be headed Tenders for the Tallow and Cotton Waste.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 3rd February 1890.

EVERY MAN

INTERESTED in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pmphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent for three stamps. Address Mr. E. NORTON, 24½, High Holborn, London Eng.

PROSPECTORS WANTED.

SEVERAL PROSPECTORS are REQUIRED for INVESTIGATING the MINERAL RESOURCES of a large area of Country in SOUTHERN INDIA, hitherto unexplored for Minerals. Persons who have had experience in this kind of work, and who can produce Evidences of their fitness for duty stated above, need only apply. The Pay will vary according to qualifications, and good men will be paid well. Travelling Expenses will be allowed to each Prospector, and he will have a separate Camp, and be supplied with necessary Tents, Tools, &c., and men to carry out operations in an energetic and satisfactory manner. The Applications if so wished, will be considered confidential; but to save useless Correspondence, none but really efficient men need apply. Applications must be accompanied by Testimonials; also full particulars as to nationality, age, when, where, and on what work experience has been gained. Also knowledge of Native Languages if any, and Salary, expected.—ADDRESS PROSPECTORS, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
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BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs. 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
HE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER 1889—2s. 6d., contains:—Current Influences on Foreign Politics.—The Casket Letters and Mary Stuart. By John Skelton C. B., LL. D.—Lady Baby.—Winter Birds.—Lord John Russell.—Tibbie Shiel's in Yarrow. By John Stuart Blackie.—The Old Saloon.

A THOUSAND MILES ON AN ELEPHANT IN THE SHAN STATES By HOLT S. HALLETT, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. 8vo, with 8 Maps and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

A SONG OF HEROES. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Author of 'Scottish Song: Its Wealth, Wisdom, and Social Significance, &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

DR. HERMIONE. A NOVEL. By the Author of Lady Bluebeard,' 'Zit and Xos,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

MASTER OF HIS FATE. By J. MACLAREN COBBAN, Author of 'The Cure of Souls,' 'Tinted Vapours,' &c. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

HINDU-KOH: WANDERINGS AND WILD SPORT ON AND BEYOND THE HIMALAYAS. By MAJOR-GENERAL DONALD MACINTYRE, V.C., F.R.G.S., late Prince of Wales' Own Goorkhas. Dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, 21s.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' *No V. contains*:—The Valley of the Shadow of Death. By Andrew Wilson.—A Cruise up the Yangstze in 1858-59. By Admiral Sherard Osborn, &c., &c. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
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DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

All Communication REMITTANCES should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK F SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .....£300,690
1825 .....£988,156
1888 .....£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES2 LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and CHILDREN on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	1	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.
N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.
Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	8 pct.	940xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	$125	All	..	265
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
ditary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Brenl's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,335
French Press Co.....	800	500	500	Rs. 80	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370 x
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	180
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	512½
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	85
New P. of W. Press..	600	400	All	Rs. 40	320
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).	500	500	500	Rs. 50	50
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 p.ct	
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	4
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	90
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Karrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	600	100	100	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13
Western India Flour M Mody & Co ...	4000	1	125	Nil.	35 25
Bhownuggor City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	2	77
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	533	...	281
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Bellary S. & W. Ld.	3711	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	..	525
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	625
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55	880
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	660
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	630
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	500	Rs. 25	480
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 34	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	560
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	112½
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guserat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	550
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
ndian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
mperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	13
anabad Mfg. Co.,	1,600	250	250	Rs. 1	280
ames Greaves Mill affer All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	1,350	500	500	Rs. 2	630
Increased ..	600	500	500		10
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	1,483	250	250	Rs. 1	625
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	850
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	570
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	555
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	500	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Leopold S. Bleaching	5,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	105
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,960
Manecklee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,122
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	250
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
asson S.& W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Soondercas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	660
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000	..	Rs. 25	445

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,05
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,709

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c 2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaant'd 5 per cent.....	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c 420

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th Feb., as compared with the statement of the 1st Feb. 1890 :—

	Feb. 1. Rs.	Feb. 8. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	56,59,309	51,07,847
Do. do. at Branches.....	22,63,389	24,21,752
Other Deposits	2,74,51,093	2,76,16,507
Post Bills	4,677	4,968
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	3,46,547	1,29,075
Rs.	4,87,25,015	4,83,10,147
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	66,87,518	57,54,785
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandize	21,03,834	21,76,121
Loans do. do.....	1,06,96,334	1,13,23,654
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,643	2,686
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,91,43,184	1,93,72,005
Stamps, &c.....	27,131	27,152
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,53,735		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,68,735	3,68,735
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,20,763	1,41,924
Cash and Currency Notes	90,75,873	94,43,685
Rs.	4,87,25,015	4,83,10,147

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th February, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

*arometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·961
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day).....	83·8
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.).....	67·6
General Directions of Wind.*	...N. ENE, NW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	225

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Evening Entertainment to Sir Tharia Topun, Breach Candy, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chatre's Grand Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Maria Teresa (s), from Trieste ; Egremont Castle (s), North Shields ; Pekin (s), London ; and Warora (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvi, &c. ; and Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,731 ; daily average 152, total of new admissions 819.

A NOTIFICATION under the heading "Domestic Occurrences" announces the marriage of Miss Von Finkelstein who recently lectured in Bombay with Mr. C. E. Mountford, of Dehli.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Singapore entered, and the s. s. Landura left the dock on Saturday ; the s. s. Busheer and Baghdad entered it on Sunday ; and s. s. Maria Teresa and Pekin yesterday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January 1890, was 2,673 ; daily average 85 ; total of new admissions 1,198 ; number of children vaccinated 1,198.

A NEW CHURCH FOR MARMAGOA.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa visited Marmagoa on Thursday last, and inspected the site for a church in close proximity to the docks. His Grace expressed his approval of the site.

POLO.—The game this evening will be as follows :—*Stripes*—Capt. Phayre, Mr. Barton, Mr. Robertson, Capt. Bishop, and Mr. Wisden. *White*—Mr. Graham, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Venables, Mr. Hume, Capt Baxter, and Mr. Lovett ; to commence at 4-45.

THEFT AT KHOJA STREET.—Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Offiz, residing at Khoja Street, reports the theft of two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 40, and a currency note of Rs. 10 from his box on Sunday last. Complainant suspects a lodger of his named Fizoo, who has since absconded.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—A girl named Jina, aged 12 years, residing with her parents at Phool Gully, was standing near a fire place on Sunday, when her sarree caught fire, whereby she sustained severe burns on the chest and arms. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was attended to, and then taken home.

FALL OF A STABLE.—On Sunday last a stable belonging to Somar Bowla, situated on the Erskine Road, in which were stabled sixty buffaloes, collapsed, and a portion of the roof fell on about fifteen of the animals. They were immediately removed without having sustained any injuries. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Memon-wada, respecting the death of a Mahomedan boy, aged 4 years, named Vullee Moosa. Deceased was playing near a fireplace when his clothes caught fire, and he was severely burnd about the body. He died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, whilst a carriage, belonging to Mr. Hassum Chotani was being driven along Memon-wada Road, the front wheels became detached from the body of the carriage with the result, that the horse took fright and bolted down the street, knocking over two persons who sustained but slight injures. The injured persons were treated at the J. J. Hospital, and then taken home.

MR. VERNON'S TEAM *vs.* PARSEES.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have now ready for sale an admirably finished photograph of Mr. Vernon's English cricket team and the Parsees who defeated them on the Maidan. The whole are in one group, and when the photograph was taken were seated in the verandah of the Bombay Gymkhana. The work is undoubtedly that of a first-class photographic artist, and copies should speedily be taken up.

FATAL FALL FROM A BALCONY:—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Vittubai, a Hindoo girl, aged 3 years, the daughter of Vishnoo Myral, a tailor, residing at Funneswady. About 4-30, on Sunday afternoon, while deceased was playing about on the balcony at the second floor of her parents' house, she fell through the railing, to the compound below. Her skull was fractured, and she died about four hours after admission into the hospital. A verdict of accidenta death was recorded.

THEFT OF A GOAT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Adum Sudgen, a butcher by profession, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a goat, the property of Abdoola Ahmed, from his residence at Agripada, Byculla, on Sunday night last, The accused, after stealing the goat, was leading it along Arthur Road, on his way to the slaughter house, when he was arrested by a policeman. Subsequently the owner of the goat identified the animal as his. Adum Sudgen, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting four previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.—On Saturday last the boys and girls of the Wesleyan Methodist, Byculla and Colaba Sunday Schools, under the superintendence of Messrs. Peters and Stewart, had their annual picnic to Government House, Parel, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, their pastor, by his Excellency Lord Reay. A very enjoyable day was passed in the house and grounds, games and races for prizes being heartily entered into by the scholars, while the pleasures of the day were much enhanced by the excellent management of the cuisine, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Byculla.

A PRIVATE NEWSPAPER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Little appeared before Mr. Richardson and laid certain information on behalf of one Dominica Joseph Ferria, in which he charged Brahmacharee Mardwan Sadnand and Babajee Gunput Biglah, with having neglected to make out the necessary declarations before the Magistrate with regard to a periodical, entitled the *Bhownuggar Exposure Gazette*, in which upon three occasions defamatory statements had been made concerning various persons. The defendants pleaded that the paper was only a private pamplet, being circulated free, and published irregularly. They were ordered to appear in answer to the sommonses which had been issued against them.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the particulars of the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown Line Down			1½	C093059
Special Line		„	½	C243054
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green	Line	Up	2	C112123
Yellow	„	„	„	C104437
„	„	„	„	C103763
Blue	„	Down	„	C011763
Green	„	„	1½	C149188
Yellow	„	„	„	C142529
Blue	„	Up	„	C036333
Special	„	Down	1	D593064
„	„	„	„	D569534
„	„	„	„	D541699
Green	„	Up	„	D030847
Yellow	„	Down	„	C978516
Brown M S&M		Up	„	C069287
Special Line		„	½	C286244
Green	„	„	„	C079067

SOME DISORDERLY MEN.—Rahimtula Heptula and four other men were yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with assisting the unlawful assembly, and abetting the offence of rioting, having assaulted a Borah named Hercharam Hirgovan. The charge is that the complainant and the first accused who had carried on business together as dealers in fireworks quarrelled a few days ago, and the four men above mentioned were hired by Rahimtula to assault the complainant. The former gave them all drink, and they took them to the house of Hircharam. He had some little difficulty in persuading them to commit the assault, but eventually succeeded on the 8th instant. They lay in wait for the complainant outside his house, and, upon his appearing, assaulted him with sticks, severely injuring him. All the assailants escaped, except one, who was induced to give information which led to the arrest of the others. Some evidence having been recorded his Worship adjourned the case to allow time for the complainant's recovery, that he might be present.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—WE have in the past referred to the distinctive features of this valuable handbook, and the fifteenth editon now before us (for 1890) shows evidence of careful revision and judicious enlargement. These improvements are only in accord with the growing necessities of the times. As far as we are aware, the accuracy of the "Guide" is unimpeachable, and our readers are also aware that we were indebted to it in no small degree for the descriptive accounts of the various public buildings in Bombay illustrated by photo-tints in this journal last year. In addition to the varied and useful information usually found in such books, the "Guide" contains much interesting and readable matter, and the impression left on us is that each new edition appears to gain on the one before it. We may say again that it is a neat, handy, and compact volume, and that it is published at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.—*Indian Engineering.*

DEATH OF MR. MANEKJEE KAVASJEE DAMAUNVALA.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. M. K. Damaunvala on Saturday last. The deceased gentleman was the chief leading citizen of Damaun, where for more than half a century he held the most friendly relations with the Portuguese Government, whose subject he had been. He was for many years the principal friend and adviser of the Raja of Dhurumpore, and as an intermediary between his Highness and the Bombay Government, he enjoyed the perfect confidence of the latter. He held several villages in his proprietary rights, which now descend to his only son there, Mr. Sorabjee. He was a most enlightened gentleman, free from all religious prejudices, though a most devout Zoroastrian. He had been ailing for some months from hemicranium, and general debility. He died at Damaun at the age of sixty-five. During his life-time he had established several charitable institutions, and had set apart a large sum of money for similar benefactions.

SMART CAPTURE OF A HOUSEBREAKER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Mahabeer Badilall, a Hindoo lad, aged 18 years, and a native of Upper India, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, cooking utensils, and a gold neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 27, the property of Munilal Ragoonath, a mill labourer, residing in a room of a chawl at Clark Road. It appears that on Friday morning Munilal and his brother locked the door of their room and went to work at their mill at Chinchpoogly. Some time during that day the accused forced an entrance into complainant's room where he stole the articles in question, and decamped. On the complainant's return from his work he discovered the theft and informed the police. Inspector Cobb, upon enquiry, tracked the accused to the Byculla Railway station, where he arrested him just on the eve of his departure. All the stolen articles were found in his possession with the exception of the gold neck ornament, which was ultimately recovered from a Marwarree at Mombadavie, to whom accused had sold the stolen article. Mahabeer Badilall was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

GEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held on Saturday, at the registered office of the company, No. 1 Hornby Row ; Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. After reading the notice convening the meeting, the following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1889, was read and adopted :—

The Directors have again the pleasure of placing before the shareholders the audited balance sheet with the profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st December 1889, from which it will be seen that the Company continues to do a good and sound business. The sales of the Company show a steady increase year by year. In 1887, the sales were Rs. 76,121-9-3 ; 1888, 79,586-14-8 in 1889, 82,516-7 ; being nearly Rs. 3,000 more than the previous year. The gross profits of the year is Rs. 32,448-7-6 ; deducting from which the expenditure of the year, Rs. 21,172-2-6, leaves a net profit of Rs.11,276-5, which is very satisfactory and reflects great credit on the management. Your Directors have every reason to ope that this state of affairs will not only continue, but will steadily improve. They purpose disposing of the balance of profit as follows :—Dividend at 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital, Rs. 6,291-12 ; carry to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,000 ; manager's ; commission at 10 per cent. Rs. 1,127 ; write-off balance of preliminary account Rs. 1,592-11 ; carry to next year Rs. 264-14 :—Total Rs. 11,276-5. The preliminary expenses have now been all cleared off. The whole of the Company's stock, both in the godown and in the shop, are covered by insurance the agreement entered into with Mr. H. A. Geyer on the formation of the Company terminated on the 31st December last, but your Directors are glad to be able to inform you that another agreement has been entered into for Mr. H. A. Geyer to act as managing director and general secretary and manager of the Company for a furher period of three years, on the same terms, and on his present salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with 10 per cent. commission on the net profits.

It was then resolved that a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. be declared on the paid-up capital of the Company, and made payable on and after the 15th instant. Dr. Thomas Blaney was re-elected a director of the company.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

THE REV. MR. ETTY'S TEAM *VS.* THE PARSEE G. C. CLUB.

THE above match which came off on the Gymkhana ground on the 7th instant, resulted in a win for the Parsees by eleven wickets and forty-five runs. Mr. Etty's team, it will be remembered, beat the Parsees last month by 15 runs only, and, naturally the Zoroastrians watched the performance of their representatives with great interest. The Parsees who since their last match have improved a little expected to have a tough encounter, and never for a moment thought they would come off with such flying colours. Mr. Etty's eleven, it must be remarked, were exceedingly unlucky throughout the game, while two of his best players were unavoidably absent. It is therefore anticipated that on the next occasion we should have a closely contested match. The following is the full score :—

THE REV. MR. ETTY'S TEAM

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
The Rev. Mr. Etty b Rose...	3	b Eduljee.....	0
Lundy b Eduljee.....	0	c and b Rose 13	
Cook b Rose.....	1	b Rose.....	1
Baker b Eduljee.....	0	c Ardeshir b Rose...	2
Clamp b Eduljee.....	0	b Rose.....	6
Turner b Eduljee.....	6	b Eduljee.....	5
Collins b Eduljee.....	0	b Eduljee.....	5
Nice b Rose.....	0	b Eduljee.....	0
Williams b Eduljee.....	0	not out.....	0
The Rev. Mr. Etty b Rose...	4	b Eduljee.....	0
Lundy b Shapoorjee.....	0	Gustad c Dhun.....	3
Extras...	5	Extras...	1
Total...	19	Total...	36

THE PARSEE G. C. CLUB.

First Innings.	
Cursetjee Temuljee b Rev. Mr. Etty.....	3
Framjee Cooverjee b Lundy.....	5
Ardesir Maneckjee b Turner.....	1
Eduljee Merwanjee b Lundy.....	27
Munchershaw B. run out b Turner.....	8
Shapoorjee Rustomjee b Turner.....	23
N. Eduljee b Lundy...	0
Rose not out.....	19
Fakerjee b Lundy.....	1
D. M. Jall c Lundy b Turner.....	2
Shawakshaw c Lundy b Turner.....	0
Extras...	11
Total...	100

THAT the conspiracy which has just been balked at Sofia, would turn out to be the work of Russian agents, was almost a foregone conclusion, rightly observes a contemporary. Since Prince Ferdinand's accession to the throne of the principality, the administration has been singularly successful, and it would be absurd to suppose that an attempt on the life either of the Prince or any of his ministers could be the outcome of discontent among the people themselves. On the other hand, Russia's connection with the principality has been marked by intrigue and conspiracy from the first, and in organising the plot which has now happily been discovered and frustrated, her agents were only improving on precedents they had themselves established. Of course the present attempt may not be so directly inspired from St. Petersburg as was that which led to the withdrawal of Prince Alexander, but it would scarcely have occurred had not the Czar pursued Prince Ferdinand with so unrelenting a hostility, and we may be tolerably sure that it will make the Bulgars more opposed than ever to Muscovite interference in their affairs.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE RECENT MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE *Kaisar-i-Hind* has nothing but jibes and jeers for the meeting organised by Sir Frank Adam—spitefully designated the "supplemental Governor"—in the Town Hall on Friday last. It says :—

The public meeting held in the Town Hall last Friday afternoon was not such an enthusiastic affair as its promoters had anticipated. True it is that it was represented by the usual number of ornamental figure-heads. But barring these porcelain mandarins of native society and the ordinary quota of officials and non-officials of the European community, pressed into service for the occasion, the rest of the assembly was indeed poor. At any rate we have seen larger, more representative, and above all more enthusiastic gatherings than the one that was witnessed in the hall on Friday last. This feature of the meeting may be taken as a fair index of the amount of the subscriptions that may be collected. No doubt, a most formidable committee of the representatives of all classes of the community has been formed. It looks very imposing on paper, and were its exertions to result in an equally imposing and formidable array of subscriptions, success might be assured beforehand. Time out of mind has it been proved by those who have had practically to carry out organisations of this kind, that these imposing general committees are most disappointing.

At the very outset our gushing Government, which is always forward to take the largest share of the sheen and the glory of the tamasha at the least possible tax on its treasury, has thrown a complete damper over the affair. Our "fire-eating" but gallant Commander of the Bombay Volunteer Corps commenced the interesting proceedings of Friday with a blaze of the conventional platitudes and abundance of eloquent exhortation ; while the junior member of the Government in the chair, as suited his cold and cynical temperament, ended the same in an unexceptionally freezing announcement. The authorities could only contribute the beggarly sum of rupees 9,000 for picking out in white, green and red the architectural pretensions of its palaces of office, for the delectation and enjoyment of the Prince, already surfeited with illuminations of all kinds and degrees, not forgetting the superb lime-lighting display of the ever beautiful Taj. The Municipality is asked to threw into the lap of the Secretaries 30,000 rupees or three times and over the amount of the Government contribution. And the rest will, of course, have to be made up by the "princely liberality" of the citizens of the rich "kingdom" of Bombay. The "supplemental governor" will have a hard time of it under these circumstances. We can imagine his feelings and can sympathise with him while with a doleful glance he is casting the totals at his counter:—

Mem :	Smoke and Fire.
1. Official Dole	Rs. 9,000
2. Rate-payers' Rolls.....	„ 30,000
3. Public Toll.....	„ X
Grand Total...	Rs. 39,000 + X

A PROPOSED BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The *Mahratta* says :—With regard to the second point, we are glad to be able to express our approval of the suggestion of His Excellency to appoint a Board of Studies "to which all examination papers should be referred before they are issued to the students." From year to year we hear complaints of the vagaries of certain examiners and the havoc caused by them. It has become the fashion of late to cry down all such complaints. They are set down to the desire of the candidates for less severe tests. It is all very well to insist upon higher and higher standards. Even the candidates themselves will not object to it. What is reasonably complained against is that very often the standards are raised at the individual caprice of an examicer. If the standards were to be uniformly, steadily, and gradually raised, very few would complain. As it is, the capriciousness of some of the examiners gives rise to very anomalous and unjust and unfair results. We are therefore glad to find such an high authority as Lord Reay giving to the complaints of the candidates the *imprimatur* of his high authority and weight. We hope the Senate will consider his suggestion calmly and dispassionately.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—10 packages earthenware, E P Mahomed ; 7 cases color, R Noordin ; 25 cases school slates. K Russoolbhoy ; 20 casks earthenware, Shroff Brothers ; 3 cases stationery, N S Dawood ; 60 cases stout, D Dadabhoy ; 58 cases stout Jamsetjee Framjee.

Clan Monro s—10 cases color, C Moolji and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Etolia s—8 cases ball thread, D R Dady and Co.

Arabia s—35 cases ginger wine, 51 cases whisky, 50 cases rum, and 10 cases liquor, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

City of Edinburgh s—25 hogsheads ale, W M Bell and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—151 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy ; 30 cases medicine, Bhica Cullianji ; 5 cases still hock, 45 cases wines, 3 cases cognac, and 6 hampers champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Abiona s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

Thames s—8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Govino s—46 packages glassware, &c., Phillips and Co.

Henzada s—16 cases envelopes, A T M Jaffer.

Massilia s—4 cases types, Gopal Narayen and Co ; 2 cases provisions, Treacher and Co ; 25 casks colour, J Hormusjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—54 packages empty sodawater bottles, Soddes and Co ; 64 cases provisions, Essoofally Sumsoor din and Co ; 100 drums linseed oil, and 26 case-color, T F Bengales ; 6 casks color, H Tyebjee ; 115 packages empty fruit bottles, and 2 packages corks, Maneckji Poonjiajee and Sons ; 127 cases empty sodawater bottles, and 24 casks glassware, Treacher and Co ; 125 cases mat

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Santeeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHEHRIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohta, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!. Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

HOUSE FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, WANTED by a British Officer by middle of March. Address "HOMELESS," care of this office.

HOUSE UNFURNISHED WANTED in or near Fort by April 1—Address A. B. care of this Office.

TO LET.—In the enclosure of the SWITCH BACK RAILWAY, plots for the erection of a bar, and any other amusements. Apply to GILL and Co., 3, Dean Lane.

TO LET.—Second floor and two newly built shop of House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply next door to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

WANTED.—A HEAD CLERK having knowledge of Mercantile accounts and Correspondence Apply stating salary expected and previous experiments. T, care of this paper.

WANTED.—UP-COUNTRY AGENTS to do business in Seeds, Wheat &c. Previous experience indispensably necessary. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN having just arrived from Europe, and having thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of Russian, French, Italian and German languages is offering his services as a teacher.—Address. 35 Meadow Street, Fort, 3rd floor (Bombay).

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, most conveniently situated in the centre Rooms Airy, well ventilated and commodious. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—Captain J. Davies (Lancers) says:—"I have found the rooms most comfortable and clean; food very good. I shall have great pleasure in recommending this Hotel to any one I know."

FOR SALE.—A Black ARAB HORSE, age rising four, height 14-2½ sound, broken to saddle only. Price moderate. Apply to "S." care of this Paper.

EVERY BODY KNOWS how we are able to sell our things cheaper than other firms. The Reply is: We believe in small Profits and quick returns. No Bills. No bad debts. SHROFF BROTHERS.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re 1 and Pekoe Annas 14 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or Slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 14, Rampart Row.

REQUIRED—An EXPERIENCED PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR. Salary Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to SPATE KARBHARI, Janjira.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Roay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com ox views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Medow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Aqua-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostance Tunes also to be had.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

ESPLANADE ROAD.

(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR SALE,

BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,

In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS

AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

WRIST WATCHES.

Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25

Silver ..... ,, Rs. 35

Oxydized Silver..... ,, Rs. 40

14ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 55

18ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,

19 Regent Street, London, England.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BROCADED CHINA SILK.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Meadow Street, No. 21, the undermentioned cases.

On account and at the risk of Ramdial Bansidhur—L D—189, 214, 244, 307, 280, 281, 249, 224, 216, 225, 198, 306.

12 cases Brocaded China silk of different colors and patterns.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the cases should be removed within next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th Feb. 1890, Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF Cotton and Wool Cleaning and Ginning Factories, at Lower Colaba and at Bellasis Road, Byculla, advertised to be sold on 14th and 17th February, 1890, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee Engineer has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 11, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

No later financial advices than those of Friday evening's date are to hand through Reuter; and we may conclude that, as generally happens on Saturday, the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired were unaltered Private telegrams also report no further change in the price of Silver. The latest news regarding Cotton was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, the Liverpool telegram of the same afternoon having quoted all prices unchanged. A message since to hand, however, reports deliveries of Mid-Uplands, with "Low Middling" clause, 1-64d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant, on which the advance was 1-32d., at 6 61-64d. for February deliveries, to 6 1-16d. for June-July. General Produce was unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	5,51,462
,, ,, Branches.....	Inc.	,,	1,58,363
Other Depcsits	,,	,,	1,95,414
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	9,32,733
Loans.....	Inc.	,,	6,27,320
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	3,17,179
Cash with other Banks	,,	,,	1,78,839
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Inc.	,,	3,67,812

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rate to 11 per cent., last Thursday, would appear to have had the desired effect, and we have again to notice some increase in the Bank's Cash Balance, though, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, only to a small extent, the increasing tightness of money in the open market notwithstanding. The Statement issued this afternoon shows little change in the position of the trade demand, the principal item affected being Loans, in which there had been a material increase; but this is almost counterbalanced by some addition to Private Deposits and a sensible diminution in Bills Discounted, a decrease in Public Deposits having been more than met by the realization of Government Securities. The Bank of Bengal rates have been advanced by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 10 per cent. per annum.

COTTON.—If the firmness which we noticed in our local market on Saturday has been wanting to-day, we may still call the feeling steady, and prices generally unchanged. Demand, however, has shrunk into an even smaller compass than before, and the purchases of ready stuff do not sum up more than 7,800 bales, consisting of Pachora at Rs. 199; Dhulia, at Rs. 200; Bengal at Rs. 177; Oojein at Rs. 202; and Mowa, at Rs. 225 per candy; while for arrival contracts there has been no enquiry that we have heard of.

WHEAT.—There has been much less demand from shippers to-day in this market, and only a moderate business has transpired, but prices show no change in any description.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have become more active, more especially *Linseed*, which has advanced 2 annas per cwt., in a firm market, say to Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 7 per cwt., considerable purchases having been reported; but for other kinds, quotations are altered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	9,003 bales.
Wheat.....	5,630 cwts.
Linseed	3,023 ,,
Rapeseed.....	5,121 ,,
Gingelly	4,988 ,,
Ground Nuts	3,396 ,,
Castor Seed.....	679 ,,

FREIGHTS are now quiet but steady. A small steamer is reported to have been fixed for February loading from one picked port, at 27s 6d.; and business has been done for Marseilles, for April-May shipment, at 21s. 6d., and for March, at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been weak, and has declined 1-16d. for Bills since the morning, Mercantile Paper being still scarce. The market has been especially weak for future delivery, as banks are unwilling to sell for any position, and are keen buyers, offering considerable reductions for forward Bills. We quote three months' sight Credits, for March delivery at 1s. 5 7-32 to ⅛d., and closing ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 5 5-32d. to 3-16 per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Credits do. ...	1s. 5⅛d.	,,
France do. ...	1·83½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a smart fall to-day the cash price for Four per cents. having receded to 98 1-16, while for the March account 98 5-16 was the rate during the greater part of the day. Before the close, however, some little recovery took place, and 98⅛ was the final quotation for money and 98⅛ for Account. Par is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES keep very quiet, and the only changes we have to make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 25 in Howard and Bullough Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 in Queen; New Great Estern having advanced Rs. 15, at our quotations. Delhi and Northern Flour Mill shares are Rs. 12½ lower, at at Rs. 165.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 31st January, left here for Aden at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Brindisi (extra) left here for Bombay on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market is easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¾
4½ per cent. ,, ...	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.—The Mauritius mail closes for Aden at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	5	3	3	6
Teheran	10	6	51	...	38
Suez	10	6	43	1	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 10th Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	6	...	1
,, Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	2
,, Madras...	...	37	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, FEB. 9.

10 p.m.	74·8

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

6 a.m.	71·9
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ATHERTON—LOCH—Jan 21, at St Luke's, Torquay, Rev E C Atherton, B A, to Sophia Charlotte, daughter of late Thomas Coutts Loch, Bengal Civil Service.

BULL—RAMSAY—Jan 16, at the Parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Wotton-under-Edge, the Rev Theodore Fitz-Gerald Bull, son of late Rev Alfred Nicholas Bull, to Alice Stuart, daughter of late Maj-Genl J S Ramsay, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Jan 16, at Bishop's-road, Edward Campbell, Surgn-Maj Bengal Army, formerly Viceroy of India's Bodyguard, and late of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, aged 73.

CATHCART—Jan 20, at Liverpool, Mary Jane Cathcart, widow of Col C Cathcart, late of the East India Company's Service, aged 69.

DALYELL—Jan 18 at the New Club Edinburgh, Sir R A Dalyell, K C I E, C S I, late Member of the Council of India, aged 58.

JOHNSTONE—Jan 16, at Southampton, Jane W Johnstone, widow of James Johnstone, M D, H E I C S, aged 88.

LEWIN—Jan 19, at Richmond-road Bayswater, Louisa Elizabeth Irene, daughter of late Malcolm Lewin, Esq. Madras Civil Service, some time Judge of the Sudder Court, Fort St George.

LIMOND—Jan 14, at Great King-street, Edinburgh, Matilda Marianne, daughter of late Major-Genl A Limond, Madras Army.

MULLER—Jan 17, at Hopton Vicarage, near Great Yarmouth, Mary, widow of Adolphus Muller, of Calcutta, India.

RAWDON—Jan 19, at Prince's-square, Hyde-park, W. Major-Genl E A G E Rawdon, of Rawdon, Yorkshire late H M's Indian Staff Corps, aged 76.

ROGERS—Jan 22, at Bath, Robert Gordon, son of Major-Genl R G Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 29.

WESTROPP—Jan 11, at Cannes, Sir M R Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay, aged 72.

WOLFF—Jan 19, at Farnham, Horace Henry Drummond Wolff, late Capt Royal Fusiliers, son of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

DELHI.

MARRIAGE.

MOUNTFORD—VON FINKELSTEIN—February 3, at St. James's, Delhi, by Rev. John Moulston, Charles Edwin Mountford of Delhi, to Lydia Maucroft Von Finkelstein of Jerusalem.

AHMEDNAGAR.

DEATH.

SETHNA—February 10, at Ahmednagar, Dhunjibhai infant son of Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

NEARLY three months have passed since a Minute was issued by Lord Reay setting forth the views of Government upon the Report of the Bombay Extension Committee. A Government Resolution has since been issued on the lines of that Minute. The Governor, the Members of Council, and a number of officials and citizens have gone over a portion of the *locus in quo*. Beyond this, the proposals of the Committee and the beneficent intentions of Government have not yet gone, and it is not too soon to ask when some practical outcome of the enquiries of the Committee may be looked for. We believe that the answer to that question which would have to be given now would not be of an entirely satisfactory nature. The truth is that the local Government, though they have been slow in coming to practical conclusions, have in one sense been a little inconsiderate in their procedure in this matter. For a proof of this we may turn to the preamble of the recent Government Resolution, from which we learn that as far back as January 1888 the Commander-in Chief expressed the opinion that certain matters connected with the locating of native troops at Colaba should be referred to the Government of India. We learn also from a paragraph in the Resolution itself that while the proposals to locate the native infantry lines and the Executive Commissariat Office at Colaba are approved by the local military authorities, their acceptance by the Government of Bombay is made subject "to a site being made available by reclamation, and to the approval of the Government of India, to whom the matter will be referred before any action is taken." This Resolution bears date the 2nd of December last, and we believe we are correct in saying that in the interval the Government of India have not expressed their approval of any part of the scheme. Seeing how the various parts of the scheme are intended to hang together, and how from the nature of the case it must be taken as a whole, it is to be regretted that the local Government have laid their views before the public without having ascertained how far the Government of India are willing to concur with them. For instance, the removal of the Native Lines from the neighbourhood of the Esplanade and the Crawford Market is an essential part of a scheme intended to provide a wide area for building purposes and public improvements. But this removal is in its turn dependent upon an associated scheme for providing lines for two native regiments at Colaba. The area occupied by the Marine Battalion lines and the Bori Bunder lines is over a lakh of square yards, and if they are removed it will be necessary to reclaim about 1,35,000 square yards on the east side of the Colaba peninsula, with considerable reclamations for officers' bungalows, parade grounds, and roads on the west side.

Now it is evident that a scheme of which this would be an essential and important part would be entered upon under grave disadvantages if the consent of the Government of India to the Colaba reclamations and the transfer of the two native regiments thereto were refused. We do not say that it would render the whole of the extension scheme impracticable, but it would certainly shear it of some of its most useful features, and would materially curtail its dimensions. Nor is this all. A very large part of what is called the Marine Lines Estate is used as a parade-ground for the Marine Battlion, and until the Government of India have consented to the removal of the regiment to Colaba this will not be available for building purposes And yet the reference of this important matter to the Government of India is spoken of in the Resolution in the future tense; the consent of that Government is throughout spoken of hypothetically, and the reclamation question, which should have been disposed of before the Government announced their intentions in regard to the scheme as a whole, is at the last moment referred to a small committee who are instructed to obtain from the coast defence authorities information as to the areas within which reclamations would be inadmissible. It will thus be seen that although the Extension Committee reported so far back as October 1887, the Government are not yet able to lay before the public a scheme capable of being promptly executed. They have erred in treating the subject as though it were one in regard to which the last word would rest with them, whereas we know that on some vitally important parts of the project the ultimate decision must rest, not with them, but with the Supreme Government. The very land that they would offer for building upon is vested in the Secretary of State, and whatever money might be obtained from the sale of the two native infantry lines would have to be treated, not as provincial, but as imperial funds. It is difficult to understand how under these circumstances the Government can have proceeded to the point of issuing resolutions on the subject without having during the process of the inquiry and of the formulation of their scheme taken the opinion of the Government of India upon points in it upon which that Government might naturally have been expected to desire to have a voice. Nor is it in this respect alone that the crudity of the Government proposals calls for notice. We refer now to the important question of the terms and conditions upon which sites for building are to be made available for the public. Government say in their Resolution that "the very valuable opinion recorded by the Committee is in accordance with the principle on which Government have for some time past acted in dealing with applications," and they go on to say that offers should be invited for some selected sites on the basis recommended "at the proper time," of which due notice will be given. We fear that until the Government of India have been taken into the confidence of the local Government on this matter "the proper time" for disposing of sites will be deemed not to have arrived, though there are many of the public who would be glad to-morrow to take the Government at their word if the Government would let them. Meantime it will be of some interest to set forth the conditions upon which the Committee suggested that the lands should be leased. Each ordinary plot they suggested should be leased for a hundred years at not less than one rupee per square yard for the first ten years, one rupee four annas per square yard for the next forty years, and one rupee eight annas per square yard for the last fifty years, the corner plots being let at slightly enhanced rates, and at the end of the term the Government shall fix the rent for a further term of a hundred years.

These terms, as we have said, have been approved of by the Government, but reports have been current for some little time past that it is in contemplation to attach to them certain conditions which will greatly alter the attitude of intending applicants for building sites. The Government, it is reported, have in contemplation to offer building plots primarily on the terms recommended as above by the Committee. But the plots will at the same time be put up to auction, and the applicant who makes the highest bid additional to the minimum sum fixed by the Government will be declared the lessee. It is not a recommendation of this method that precisely the same method has been adopted, condemned, and ultimately withdrawn in the Abkari policy of the Government of Bombay. There too a fixed duty was named by the Government, and the successful applicant for the farm was he who offered the highest additional lump sum, or as was afterwards the case, the highest percentage, for the monopoly. The principle worked badly in that branch of the administration, and if the Government are seriously contemplating the application of it to the sale of land we tell them as seriously that it will work no better here. The Committee have suggested a scale of fair rents, and the Government would be doing their very best to defeat the purposes of their own policy if they were to introduce the element of rack-renting. If there is one purpose more than another in the programme which the Extension Committee were asked to draw up it is the provision of healthy, airy, and decent houses at moderate rents. But if competition rents are introduced, —rents determined not by the operation of a natural demand for sites, but by the excited bids of the auction room—there will be a danger of ground-rents being forced to a point at which the letting of the new houses upon moderate terms will be out of the question. In certain cases indeed it will be practically impossible to submit plots to competition. Some of the larger plots, for example, which are intended for banks and *quasi* public buildings, are not likely to be competed for. A bank which went to Government with a proposal for the purchase of a site would in all probability have no one to contend against but the Government itself, and Government might well be trusted to take care of its own interests. But whatever method of disposing of the land the Government may determine upon it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in bringing it into the market. Such obstacles as now exist, apart from the irresolution of Government, are due principally to their unaccountably impolitic delay in securing the sanction of the Government of India to those portions of the scheme which have an imperial character. If no reference has yet been made to the Government of India on these subjects, we put it very strongly to Lord Reay that past delays ought now to be atoned for by a prompt and resolute endeavour to set the scheme at work. The term of his Excellency's administration is coming to a close, and those amongst us who are anxious that the record of it shall look well are for that very reason anxious that he shall leave to his successor as small a legacy as possible of unaccomplished projects. Further delay may mean not merely the hanging up of the scheme for an indefinite period, but its final abandonment. Each Governor, as he comes, is in honour bound to be the loyal continuator of all that was good in his predecessor's policy; but he is not equally bound to be the executant of his predecessor's unaccomplished intentions. In any event he will take his time over them, and must not be expected to become the master of their details and the acceptor of their principles in his first months of office. There seems to be no alternative to Lord Reay's prompt solution of this problem, other than its indefinite postponement, and it is scarcely too much to say that if the scheme is not brought within reach of realisation in the closing weeks of Lord Reay's administration, we can scarcely hope for it to be sanctioned before the closing year of Lord Harris's. Government have now to show that they are in earnest in this matter, and that they really wish the scheme to be carried out.

WE gather from the Berlin news in the mail papers that the rejection of the Anti-Socialist Law in the Reichstag, of which we heard by telegraph the other day, originated in an objection to the clause of the measure authorizing the Government to expel Socialists in certain cases. The Reichstag in the debate on the second reading struck out this clause, and it was anticipated that should the Government insist upon its re-insertion, the Bill would be rejected. Apparently, then, it was in these circumstances that the Bill was thrown out. But the attitude of the House in regard to many measures of the Bill which may fairly be called drastic was by no means unfriendly. Even the National Liberals admitted the necessity of taking vigorous measures for combatting socialism, and they even went so far as to concur with Government making the measure, like Mr. Balfour's "for ever and ever" Coercion Act, a permanent law. It was under the influence of this defeat that the Emperor made overtures to the other Powers for concerting international measures against Socialism, much after the fashion, we suppose, of the Emperor Alexander's Holy Alliance of 1815. For the present, however, each State must solve its labour troubles by itself and in its own way. Germany's will not be light if the temper of the miners in Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces become general. There the masters have been confronted with a modest demand for an advance of fifty per cent. in their wages, Even Mr. Burn would think that extravagant, for he has just told the dock-labourers to wait before asking for anything further from their employers. Prince Bismarck must regard the state of affairs in the Rhine Provinces as a disappointment to the hopes with which he instituted the Accident Fund and the system of workmen's compulsory insurance.

INDIAN Civilians who devote themselves to mastering the Russian language by a more or less prolonged stay in the dominions of the White Czar are not treated by their paymasters with excessive liberality. It is true that the period spent in Russia is allowed to count as Indian duty, but it is not accompanied by Indian pay, as is the case with military officers. Even "military civilians" receive two-thirds of the amount of their last salary in India. The poor Civilian, pure and simple, has to be content merely with furlough pay! Why such a distinction should be drawn between "military" civilians and "civil" civilians is one of those things that no ordinary mortal who lives beyond the Simla sphere of influence can understand. It will be a misfortune if the effect of this characteristic specimen of bureaucratic eccentricity and stinginess is to prevent some who would otherwise be disposed to study Russian from doing so. We fear that such a result is not altogether beyond the bounds of probability. Among the entire body of Crown servants there are none more public-spirited and patriotic than the members of the Indian Civil Service, but it is not every married Civilian who can afford to keep his family at home and himself in Russia for the good of the State, on furlough allowances paid in a sadly depreciated currency.

WE do not know who the Bombay correspondent may be to whom the *Times* is indebted for a long letter on the recent Congress in this city. But it seems to be the fate of the *Times* to be misled in its information from India, though this, we observe, does not prevent it from describing its correspondent as well informed. The Congress, as we have pointed out, made a capital mistake in its proposals for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, but it was not so foolish as to propose, as the Bombay writer tells the readers of the *Times*, that the electoral colleges for the new Councils should be elected by universal suffrage. If the writer had taken his facts from the Congress records, instead of deriving his idea of the facts from a local commentator who had obviously studied the question no more carefully than he had himself, he would have given the public at home a truer account of the scheme put into Mr. Bradlaugh's hand. The originator of the blunder seems to have been a contemporary, who, on suddenly awakening to the fact that the Congress was in our midst, discovered that "universal suffrage was to be thrust upon some two hundred million people who had not the slightest idea what universal suffrage meant."

THE concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, which is to be held in the Town Hall to-morrow evening, promises to be a highly successful one in every way. A large proportion of the reserved tickets had already been sold yesterday, and the arrangement of the programme, as well as the names which appear in it, guarantee that the large audience which this concert always brings together, will have a musical treat which is likely to dwell in their memories for many a day to come.

THE result of the nominations by the several faculties of the Bombay University was declared yesterday. It is as follows:—Arts.—The Rev. F. Drekman (to respresent the physical and experimental sciences); James Jardine, M.A.; Principal R.G. Oxenham, M.A. Medicine—Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray, L.M.; T. B. Nariman, L.M. Engineering—S. Cook, M.A., F.S.C., F.G.S. The following are the Deans:—Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood (Arts); Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton (Medicine); Colonel C. L. Merewether (Engineering).

DR. STEEL read a very interesting and exhaustive paper on "Science in Bombay," at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, yesterday. In his estimation, science in this city was in a very backward condition, and as a means of improving it he suggested the foundation of an institute wherein all branches of science should receive attention, and which should absorb all the existing institutions in the city.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit filed by Carl Rudolf Richard Braemer against his wife, Harriett Helena Braemer, and Heinrich Tritsch, claiming a dissolution of marriage from the respondent, on the ground of misconduct, and claiming from the co-respondent Rs. 2,000 by way of damages. The respondent's letter to the co-respondent proved, in his lordship's mind, beyond all moral doubt, a guilty intercourse; and he held the charge of adultery proved. As to a similar charge made by the respondent against the petitioner, his lordship was unable to accept as true the account of what took place in the petitioner's residence in Church Gate Street, as given by Caroline

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

A GERMAN PRESENT TO THE SULTAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

The Kaiser has sent a present of twenty-four drums to the Sultan for use in the Ottoman Army, which has hitherto been without them.

THE DOCK LABOURERS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

John Burns, in an address to the London Dock labourers, urges them to delay further action in the matter of wages until they are strong enough to strike successfully for another penny.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFENCE FUND.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The King and Queen and Ex-Queen Alfonso of Portugal have subscribed twenty thousand pounds to the National Defence Fund.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

Mr. Roland Vaughan William, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant judgeship.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS AT SOFIA.

DISMISSAL OF TOWN COMMANDERS.

SOFIA, Feb. 10.

The Commanders here, and at Rustchuk, and other towns have been dismissed, and others appointed in their place.

ARREST OF A RUSSIAN.

A Russian living at Rustchuk has been arrested for complicity in the late plot against Prince Ferdinand.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

LISBON, Feb. 9.

The Portuguese Royal Family contributed nineteen thousand pounds to the National Defence Fund.

EMIN PACHA.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 9.

Emin Pacha has recovered, and starts for this place shortly.

THE N-W. P. HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

It is probable Mr. Robert Crosthwaite, at present officiating in the Legislative Council, will fill the temporary vacancy in the Allahabad High Court, caused by Mr. Justice Tyrrell taking six months' leave in the Spring.

THE DEFENCE OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The movements of troops for the defence of Calcutta against any attempted surprise are being actively carried out, and since Saturday all branches of the service, mounted and foot, have been employed. The principal forts along the banks of the Hooghly will be occupied and manœuvres carried on. The first operation will take place at Diamond Harbour ; then at Fulta, and so on down the river. Orders have been issued for the issue of plugged shells only to prevent accidents. The conclusion will be by the Calcutta Naval Volunteers delivering a mar itime attack along the banks while the troops are absent. The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will garrison Fort William.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 10.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore arrived here yesterday morning by a special train on his way to Benares ; Mr. Fry, Assistant Collector, and few natives, received his Highness at the station. In the noon, deputations from the People's Association, the Union Club, and the Poor Students' Fund Committee, consisting of forty leading gentlemen, waited on the Maharaja at his camp in the Municipal Garden ; Mr. Kirtane, B.A., Secretary, P. S. Committee, presenting a welcome address. The Maharaja promised to halt on his return journey on the 13th March, and receive addresses of other bodies. The Maharaja left in the evening by a special train, and was pleased with the official and non-official receptions. Mr. Setna, Municipal Secretary, Rao Saheb Chakradeo, vakil, and the police authorities took great pains to make the Maharaja's stay a happy one. Cheers of "Long live this enlightened Prince and his Devan Ramrao" was freely ech oed.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 10. —Barometer has fallen in north western India, Rajkot, Colombo and at one or two places in the Bengal, and is risen elsewhere. Changes are generally moderate or slight ; there is no practical change in the distr ibution but gradients are very steep. In Guzerat and Sind wind is southerly, north-west in Punjab, north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, north-westerly to Northerly towards the Bay area, and easterly on the West Coast. The force is high in Sind and temperature is generally risen, except in parts ofthe North-West Provincesand the Punjab. It is above the average almost everywhere ; there is no rain or snow, and weather is clear except in one or two stations. Weather is unsettled in Sind and the Guzerat Coasts, and the pressure will probably fall briskly in the North-West to-morrow, with cloudlier weather.

Mr. W. H. S. MONCK has collated some facts concerning the Milky Way and the movements of comets, which tend to show that these visitors to our system come from that dense zone of stars. Our own region of the universe is comparatively empty, and the sun is an isolated body moving at the rate of about 200,000,000 miles a year from the southern to the northern skirt of the galaxy. The latter is a spiral swarm of suns crowded together, to the number of from 20,000,000 to 100,000,000 ; or about nine-tenths of the visible cosmos.

It seems that the young ladies at the London Collegiate School are divided into two parties. The Conservatives persist in the good old custom of sticking to the corset. The Radicals, of course cry, "Down with it." There is, as usual, a third party of moderates, who stick to their stays, but avoid tight-lacing. These parties have settled their disputes by a poll, which took the form of an athletic contest, consisting of a high leap, a long leap, a tug-of-war and running competition. There were sixteen competitors, eight on either side. The non-corset champion distanced all rivals with a leap of 12 feet. Those who did not wear corsets were easily victors in the tug-of-war "endurance running." This is all very well, but it is not serious. In real life young ladies who take flea-like leaps of 12 feet would be found too lively for common mortals. Picture the possibilities of such abnormal activity!

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

LORD SALISBURY'S policy with regard to the Portuguese imbroglio—a policy conducted from a sick-bed—may be said to meet with almost general acceptance in this country. Everybody may not approve of the precise methods adopted by the English Foreign Office in their tiresome correspondence with the verbose despatch-writers of Lisbon, but since the appearance of the papers in the *London Gazette*, a week ago, the opinion that the ultimatum was urgently called for in the circumstances has been greatly strengthened in spite of the unfortunate fact that as usual the whole of the Continental Press seems to be against us. The International Arbitration Association, which offered its good offices at so early a period in the controversy, must be somewhat mortified at the course events have taken. One of its more prominent members admitted to me that the published correspondence made matters look better for Lord Salisbury, and Liberal candidates I am told complain that the vigorous vindications of our rights on the south-eastern side of Africa means a great gain of votes to the Conservatives. Of course when Parliament meets the whole question will have to be discussed, but it is not certain that the attitude of the regular Opposition, at all events will be violently hostile, or even moderately aggressive. The party of "outs" would not be worthy of the name of a party if the success of the "ins" did not make them jealous ; but the Liberals have to be exceedingly cautious and perfectly sure of their ground before they assail the foreign policy of their opponents. The difference in this respect between the two parties is remarkable. Lord Salisbury, as head of the great Conservative or constitutional party, might send half our colonies adrift without any one accusing him or his supporters of unpatriotism or high treason ; Mr. Gladstone has only to utter a syllable that may be conceived to favour a foreign nation at the expense of his own to be held up to public indignation as an enemy of the State. The country is not allowed to forget Majuba Hill, Khartoum, and the rest, while no self-respecting Conservative orator ever fails to compare the results of Lord Salisbury's reign in St. James's Park with that of the unfortunate Earl Granville. I have often heard Liberals ask why their leaders have not criticized the Government for acquiescing in the questionable deeds of the Germans in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar. One of the reasons undoubtedly is fear of the taunts of their opponents and of the effect of such taunts on the mind of the average British electors. I do not wish to convey the idea that but for their apprehensions as to the consequences to their own political reputation and even existence the Liberal party as a body would attack the Ministry for promptly and sharply bringing the Portuguese to their senses. Many Liberals think that Lord Salisbury, instead of being censured, ought to be praised, and Mr. Gladstone in his speech in Chester two days ago did not afford any indication that he hoped to upset the Government on their doings with the Lisbon authorities. "We must all have noticed with great regret," said the Right Hon. Gentleman, "the difficulties that have arisen between this country and Portugal. I am not about to condemn, or even to question the proceedings of Lord Salisbury until I have had an opportunity of considering them fully and dispassionately. It is our duty to avoid cavil and factious allegations in all questions, especially in questions of foreign policy." And then after this implied rebuke of a certain evening paper that is more Portuguese than the Portuguese, Mr. Gladstone went on to make the following perfectly harmless and proper observations :—"It must at the same time be a subject of regret to every Englishman if an occasion has arisen, however pressing and urgent that occasion, which places us for the time in political collision or controversy with one of those small States which it is the special function of England to cherish and protect, and especially with the State of Portugal, which has for a long time stood in a closer alliance with ourselves, and has often derived vital advantage by the powerful arm of this country raised and wielded in her favour." The language and conduct of a great many Portuguese men of standing, as well as the riff-raff, though it seems to be toning down, is still provocative, but there is every disposition here to make allowances for the sensitiveness of a proud-spirited race, and no desire to attach undue importance to the ebullitions chronicled for our edification every morning. In one or two instances the indignation of the countrymen of Camoens has taken a form more calculated to excite ridicule than anger in this country. At the same time it must in fairness be admitted that the tone of some of our journals in discussing the situation has not been invariably discreet or friendly.

The daily papers have so thoroughly described the funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala that it is difficult to add anything of interest to their picturesque accounts of the magnificent ceremony. We have heard a great deal about the supposed unsatisfactory condition of the Prince of Wales's health. I sat opposite his Royal Highness, and I thought he looked very well, albeit he may be less corpulent than he was two or three years ago. According to one of the reporters, the tall German officer in a striking white uniform was mistaken for the Prince of Wales. If this is true, the persons who made the mistake could never have seen the Prince. Among the large number of Army officers, almost all of whom were in full uniform, who occupied seats in the transepts I noticed many Bombay men, including Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P., Sir R. Phayre, General Carnegy, General S. de B. Edwardes, and others. The India Office was represented by Sir Owen Burne, Sir James Peile, and Sir Charles Turner. You may possibly have heard something of the disappointment in the ranks of old Bombay military men that the army of the Western Presidency was not represented among the pall-bearers. From conversation I had with some of the officers concerned I know that they feel very deeply the slight cast upon Bombay, and though it might not have been intentional it is none the less to be regretted. It is difficult to understand what Sir Martin Dillon could have been about not to perceive that the exclusion of Bombay from any official participation in the obsequies would hurt the feelings of many who served under the late Field Marshal, not only in Bombay but in Abyssinia. The interest shown by the public in everything connected with the funeral was intense, and there was some grumbling that the route of the procession was considerably curtailed at the last moment. The streets on the line of route, and even all the way up Ludgate Hill, were densely packed, and the behaviour of the crowd was not as a whole what would be called decidedly respectful. It was an ordinary mob, such as one sees on Lord Mayor's Day, and largely composed of the rough element. Men and boys hawked cheap biographies of the late Field Marshal, though I did not observe that they had many purchasers.

With Lord Salisbury still confined to his room, Lord Hartington *hors de combat*, and Mr. W. H. Smith not in the best of health, no wonder that the air is full of rumour as to what the approaching session may bring forth. Opinion is still strongly divided as to the possibilities of an early appeal to the country, but Mr. Jennings's predictions, I observe, are not quite so contemptuously spoken of as they were a fortnight ago, and some who then thought the idea absurd are inclined to think that dissolutions may be *en l'air*. There are those who think that the kudos gained by Lord Salisbury in compelling the Portuguese to withdraw from Mashonaland and the Shirè region may not improbably have an important effect in deciding the Ministry not to defer a general election beyond the coming summer. Others hold that a great deal will depend upon the way the Budget proposals are received. At present the future is shrouded in mystery and uncertainty. Next week it may be possible to throw some light on the situation.

At the present moment we are hearing a great deal about the National Congress. Sir William Wedderburn, who arrived in London last Saturday night, had not been in town many hours before he was waited upon by more than one enterprising interviewer. Mr. Bradlaugh whose health is reported to have been greatly improved by the voyage to India, and who is coming all the way by steamer, will be fortunate if he escapes the same ordeal. Mr. T. A. Reed, the official shorthand writer, is also back in England. He has written for a religious weekly paper an interesting and graphic description of the proceedings of the late Congress in Bombay. He mentions that at the sitting; of the 27th of December, the English speaking was remarkable for "accuracy and point." Two weighty letters, of a very different character, from Bombay have also appeared this week, one of them in the *Manchester Guardian* and the other in the *Times*. Both are written from a moderate standpoint, and although they do not countenance the extreme proposals of the Congress, the objections of the writers are expressed in a manner that ought not to give offence to the most sensitive of Mr. Hume's friends. These two communications have attracted and are attracting considerable attention in political circles. The article of the *Times* on the subject published yesterday, is chiefly an echo of the facts and opinions of its contributor. In tone, therefore, it is unexceptionable, and favourably contrasts with the editorial remarks on the Congress made by the same journal some weeks ago On that occasion it reflected the telegram of its Calcutta correspondent. The Bombay correspondent is somewhat severely taken to task in the *Times* this morning by Mr. William Digby, for one or two mis-statements, or as the Secretary of the English Committee describes them "most serious blunders."

The Central News will probably have informed you that the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Services at home intend to give a public dinner to some of their principal supporters early in the coming session. The date has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will be some time next month. The Indian Civil Engineers' Association, an independent body with similar aims, on hearing that a dinner was to take place, asked permission to join in the affair, and their request was heartily acceded to. There ought, therefore, to be a good muster ; and if the speeches are good the gathering should have a beneficial effect on the agitation in this country. The Central Committee met at 45, Pall Mall, on Tuesday, and transacted a great deal of useful business. Among other matters disposed of was the consideration of a letter from a member residing in Ireland, asking for assistance in forming a branch of the Association in the Sister Isle with the head-quarters in Dublin. The application was unanimously granted, and a hope was expressed that the example would be followed in Bath, Cheltenham, and other places whose population includes officials of the Civil Services. No better means could be devised for educating public opinion, and keeping the question before Members of Parliament. The branch associations ought to turn their attention to the local Press, which now exercises such vast influence in the political world. The development of this part of the labours of the London Committee will be watched with interest. The proposed alteration of the name of the association in conformity with the decision recently come to in Calcutta, was, I learn, referred to the general meeting which is to be postponed until after the return of Mr. H. S. King, M.P. from India. Some people whose opinion is entitled to weight hold that it would be a mistake to abolish the word "Uncovenanted" at present, on the ground that confusion would follow from a change to "European Civil Service Association." In India no misunderstanding can arise, but here in England it is quite different. You have the so-called "Uncovenanted" always with you ; we are not, except when our attention is specially called to their claims, aware of their presence, and the hardships they have to endure. By a not inconsiderable expenditure of time, trouble, and money, the average M. P. has become familiar with the term "Uncovenanted," and the Parliamentary movement with which it is associated. It seems to some of us that it would be extremely shortsighted to run the risk of destroying the advantage I have described by re-christening the Association just now. It might be deemed inconvenient that the Association should be called one thing in India and another thing in England, but for all practical purposes the difference could be of no real significance. I have no means of ascertaining what view the general meeting may take, but in the interests of the Association I should say they will be acting wisely if they come to the determination to adhere to the old name. I hear that the active spirits of the movement here have been greatly encouraged by the signs of increased energy in the Western Presidency. Although the organization may be said almost to have originated on your side, Bombay, for some reason or other, has allowed itself to be surpassed by Calcutta, and, if I am not mistaken, by Madras also. The success of the dinner given in your Town Hall to Mr. King is accepted here as a sign that Bombay is resolved to put forward its entire strength in support of the coming appeal to the House of Commons.

The *Speaker*, which at first was coldly received on account of its unattractive appearance, and, still more unattractive contents, has decidedly gone up in public estimation since the first number was issued. Mr. Wemyss Read has shown good sense in abolishing the three narrow columns, and substituting two broad ones, like the *Saturday* and the *Spectator*. He also has exhibited better judgment in the selection of articles. Some of them are excellent, and all good from a literary point of view. "Obiter Dicta" Birrell's *causerie* is now perhaps the least satisfactory feature of the new Liberal paper. Mr. Gladstone's sketch of the career of the late Doctor Döllinger can be read with profit by friends and foes of the veteran statesman. The leader of the Opposition suggests that the fittest man to write the life of the great scholar, whose loss the whole of the civilized world has mourned, is Lord Acton. It is earnestly to be hoped that the task may fall in such competent hands. With perhaps one exception there is no more voracious reader in all Europe than Lord Acton. His acquisitiveness was referred to by Lord Reay in one of his Excellency's educational speeches some time ago. Lord Acton is not an old man, and it is not too late for him to produce something worthy of his vast stores of knowledge. Some people are anxious to see what line the *Speaker* will take on Indian political questions. So far it has not given any inkling of its opinions—if it has any. The *St. James's Gazette* treated the new arrival with almost as much contempt as it poured upon the *Review of Reviews*, but it has now made up its mind that the *Speaker* will live. Certainly there is no reason why it should not be a success if it can manage to maintain the standard of the last issue. The other new journalistic venture, the *Daily Graphic*, struggles bravely on, but it has not yet succeeded entirely in realizing the anticipations of its well wishes, and whether it will, seems to be rather doubtful. It would be a pity if the spirited enterprise of its proprietors should be attended with failure. But perhaps the time has not yet arrived for daily illustrated newspapers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghier Cowasjee Readymoney, at whose house, as I think I previously mentioned, the address of the Bombay residents will be presented to your new Governor on the eve of his departure, will entertain Lord and Lady Harris next Thursday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, through his Private Secretary, has formally acknowledged the receipt of the memorial of the East India Association, urging the desirability of abolishing the silver duties, but gives no indication of any intention to comply with their request.

The sudden death of Sir Robert Dalyell is much regretted by his former colleagues of the Secretary of State's Council, and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. My acquaintance with him was slight, but I have met him frequently, and he always gave me the impression of being extremely genial. He was a tall, handsome man, and at ceremonial functions thoroughly maintained the dignity of the Indian Civil Service. His death removes another of the few Hailybury men left.

Two agents of Umra Khan of Jandol, named Barkatulla Khan and Ustad Muhammed, arrived at Peshawar a few days ago, to purchase enough metal, &c., for making six guns. A good carpenter and a bugler, and a painter to varnish rifles—if they can be procured—are also among Umra Khan's military requirements at Peshawar. He also intends to have a full-dress uniform made for himself at Peshawar, and when these preliminaries are complete, says the Lahore paper, he intends to conquer Safder Khan of Nawagi, and make him his tributary, just as he made his old rival, Muhammed Sherif Khan of Dir.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

PREPARATIONS have begun early, and are being pushed forward rapidly for the Fancy Fair, which is to be opened on the Oval, at the end of this month, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund. Successful as was the fair that was held at the beginning of 1888, most strenuous endeavours are being made to render this one even more so, and no one is working harder than Mr. H. Phipson, to whose efforts much of the success of the 1888 show was due. Already a good portion of the canvas walls and coverings are erected on the Oval, and it is already apparent that although resembling in many respects the fair of two years ago, it will be very much larger. The whole of the Oval is not to be occupied as was originally intended, but the enclosure will certainly be half as large again. Of course, *experientia docet*, and experience has taught Mr. Phipson what should prove successful, what should attract the largest number, what should draw the most purses; and what, proving least successful on last occasion, to leave out of the programme of events.

The plan of the interior will be very much the same as on last occasion. At the south end, nearest the Esplanade Band stand, a large stall, which will have for its manageress H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, will be situated, while on either side will be stalls under the immediate superintendence of H. E. Lady Reay. Facing them will be a band-stand, whereon a band or orchestra will perform in the early part of the evening, although right away at the opposite end another stand is to be erected to be occupied by the massed bands alone, who will play there every evening. To the right and left of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught's and Lady Reay's stalls will stretch some eight or nine other stalls as before. Proceeding further along towards the north we come to the *Café Chantant*, which will again be under the charge of Lady Morland, than whom a better conductor could not be found in Bombay. It is no light task she has undertaken ; the fair will be open four days, and even with so much musical talent as there is in the city it cannot possibly be a simple matter to arrange fresh programmes for each evening. But its success is already a foregone conclusion ; and there is no doubt the *Café Chantant* will during the fair offer strong competition with the other amusements or entertainments on the grounds

Farther north, near the footpath which leads across the Oval, and where at the 1888 fair the musical ride was situate, a tall and wonderful structure of bamboo poles, at present in course of erection, is attracting no small amount of curiosity. Some people suggest that it is to be a model of the Eiffel Tower. Well, it is not quite a model of that famous structure, but it is, nevertheless, a tower. It is being built by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, M. I. C. E., and when finished will probably be about eighty feet in height. Of course the people ascending at one time will be limited to a certain number, which will be fixed when the tower is finished. There is no doubt it will be a great feature of the show ; and a useful thing it will be too. In the first place it is to be the centre from which all the lighting arrangements will be managed. By night it will be illuminated with little coloured *buttees*, and ought therefore to make an effective picture, while even by day it will be one of the chief decorative beauties of the fair. It will probably be decked in evergreens and flowers, while flags will protrude from the corners all the way up from the foot to the summit. The top will be gained by a spiral staircase in the interior ; and it is intended that there shall be fixed a *camera obscura* which has been sent for, but it is not yet certain whether or not it will arrive in time. It is hoped that it may, for it is a question if such a thing has ever been seen in Bombay before.

Around the Tower there will be what will be known as an Elephant's Ride, This should be a great treat to more than the youngsters of Bombay, because owing to the police restrictions against elephants being brought on the island it is a question if many in Bombay have experienced the sensation of being perched on the back of the largest of animals. The elephants are coming from Baroda. H. H. the Gaekwar, with his characteristic generosity and desire to take part in any benevolent object is sending some elephants, and it is expected, at least hoped, a few camels too. The Elephant Ride will in all likelihood prove to the younger portion of the patrons, the fun of the fair.

Opposite the tower, to the east, is the main entrance to the enclosure ; and this is one of the most important points in the plans. Remembering the fearful crush which occurred one night on the occasion of the last fair, the entrances this time have been made very much wider ; indeed so spacious are the doorways, that the danger of anything like a block in the crowding of people will be reduced to a minimum, if not impossible. Another new feature in the arrangements will be a dining saloon, the want of which was felt on last occasion chiefly by those in charge of and assisting at the stalls. Passing the tower and proceeding northwards we come to an opposition shop to the *Café Chantant*. This will be the Theatre Royal, wherein will be performed entirely new and original melodramas, comedies, and screaming farces, specially written for the occasion, while for variety a wax-work show will likely be given some evening. The Theatre Royal can hardly fail to be a success, for it will have as stage manageress and manager, Mrs. Pottinger and Captain Hobday. The grounds still further north will be taken up with more amusements, which have not all been arranged for yet. There will be shooting galleries for certain, and more fun for the youngsters will be provided in a Merry-go-Round which is coming out from Europe, and which will be worked for the first time in Bombay by steam, and will, by an automatic arrangement, play a large organ which will embrace all the instruments of a full orchestra. The Fisheries, which it will be remembered were worked with such great success two years ago. by Dr. Irving, assisted by Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Yorke Smith, will again be introduced, although on a much more extensive scale. It is not yet settled whether "Tommy Dodd" will be again set up as an attraction ; but Tommy proved such a source of profit before, pocketing in the three days something like Rs. 3,000, that if he be not re-introduced in person, a friend of his may be brought to try his luck for the benefit of the fair. Among the amusements we shall not have this time are Mr. Phipson's jinrickshaws, which were, it may be remembered, such a great source of fun, especially for the youngsters. It is a pity ; but they are not now in Bombay. Mr. Phipson will amply make that up in other ways.

This brief sketch of the arrangements, as far as they have been completed, show that the energetic honorary secretary has been determined to have everything in proper working order before the date of the opening of the great show. It is not going too far to say, even at this early stage, that the forthcoming fair will surpass that of 1888. It will certainly, as has been already stated, be on a much more extensive scale, and if the drawings prove proportionally large, the aim of the promoters will be gained. Lady Reay is shortly to depart from our midst, and considering that this giant show is for her fund, the people of Bombay should, as there is no doubt they will, lend all the aid they can to render this, her farewell act of benevolence in Bombay, a triumph, and a fitting termination to the many charities her name has become allied with during her residence in Bombay.

THE relations between the Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis have been exceedingly strained for a long time past, and now his Majesty has quarrelled with another of his brothers, the Grand Duke Vladimir, and it was in contemplation to exile him by appointing him Governor-General of the Caucasus ; but this project, says *Truth*, has been abandoned, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess will probably be requested to travel for a year or two, unless the Duchess of Edinburgh, who has great influence with all her brothers, succeeds in bringing about a reconciliation.

SINCE October 1888, an important work in connection with the cataloguing and re-arranging of the file of the newspapers of the United Kingdom, has been going on at the British Museum. The work has now been brought down to 1837. Every volume has been carefully examined, and all the important points in regard to it indicated in the catalogue. Much labour has been spent in sizing and arranging the papers year by year. By this means a considerable amount of press room has been gained. The papers are arranged according to date, and every volume is numbered outside.

GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE second match of the season for holes, for which only six players—all scratch players—entered, was played last week. In playing off the first ties Dunbar won from Melvin, MacDonald from Burn, and Stiven from Nixon. In the second ties Dunbar was drawn against Stiven, and MacDonald had a bye. After a close contest Dunbar beat Stiven by two holes. The Calcutta crack had then to play MacDonald for the final, but the two played so level that they tied. The tie was played again, but it ended once more with "all even." At the third attempt, however, Dunbar was off colour, and MacDonald won by three holes.

Next week, on Thursday and Saturday, 20th and 22nd inst., one of the most coveted trophies of the Club—the Wimbledon Challenge Cup—is to be played for, and a keen contest is expected. The Cup is held by the winner for a year, but he receives a special prize from the Gymkhana. A handicap is played at the same time so as to give the players who have not yet reached the level of the scratch players some interest in the match.

MILITARY PRISONS FOR MHOW AND KARACHI.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears there is a proposal now before the Government of India to convert certain garrison cells at Mhow and Karachi into military prisons, whereby a saving may be effected and prison discipline made more efficient. It appears that there are only two military prisons in the Bombay Presidency—one at Poona and the other at Aden. The latter prison can, of course, only be regarded as a local one for the use of the troops at Aden, and for such naval prisoners as it is desirable to detain on shore. The consequence is, that the Poona prison is looked upon as a central one, and prisoners from all parts of the Bombay Presidency, and even from Quetta, are confined there.

This means the expenditure of a considerable sum annually on account of travelling expenses, by sea and by land, for the prisoners and their escorts to and fro. By the establishment of a prison at Mhow, all prisoners from Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and at Mhow can be confined there ; and all prisoners from Hyderbad, a few from Quetta, and those at Karachi, could be confined in the proposed prison at the latter place. But besides effecting a saving, it is said that the efficiency of the military prison system will be enhanced by an increase of prisons. At present, owing to distance and expense, it is sometimes found impracticable to remove prisoners under sentence of two or three months' imprisonment by a district court-martial, from the regimental or garrison cells at their stations, to the military prison Poona. And so the punishment in their case is not deterrent enough, as the discipline is not, nor can it very well be, as rigorous as that maintained in a properly constituted military prison. These cells are really meant for the confinement of men summarily punished by their commanding officers, or for those under a comparatively light sentence by order of a regimental court-martial, whose crimes are not regarded as serious from a military point of view. In short, to ensure that the punishment of the more serious offenders shall be carried out at once with deterrent effect, is the chief object of the military authorities in making the present proposal, instead of allowing bad characters, in some cases, to evade the discipline of a military prison altogether, and in other cases, to escape a portion of their severer punishment by reason of distance of station from the central prison.

EDUCATION AND THE FACTORIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India have under their consideration the amendment of the Indian Factories' Act, and I beg to suggest that this opportunity be taken to provide for the education of young boys taking their employment in factories and workshops. There is no doubt that it is as well the duty of the State to see that a child has received elementary education before he takes up his employment as it is to see that he does not take that up too soon ; and I would therefore suggest that section 6 of Act XXV. of 1881 be further amended. The section should, I suggest, run thus "No child shall be employed in any factory (1) who is under the age of nine years ; or who being of the age of nine years or upwards, has not obtained such certificate either of his proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic or of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school.

It would be superfluous to mention that the amendment I suggest will be applicable to the case of those children only who seek employment after the Act passes, and to minimise the difficulties of those who might just have completed their nine years on the day on which the Factory Act comes into force. The amended section may be read, say for twelve months, as if the words "of the age of nine years" were substituted by "of the age of eight years." This was done in England when the Elementary Education Act of 1876 was passed. I press this point of the education of the children under the age of nine years, because I believe without some such provision the attempt to break down the alleged unrestrained cruelty of the factory system would lead to results more mischievous in their nature than the evil sought to be suppressed. The enforced leisure of the children must be filled up, and if it is not filled up by engagements which might raise their future work out of a mere mechanical routine it will be filled up by pursuits which will do them immense harm. The first Sir Robert Peel clearly saw the necessity of some such provision when he gave a start to factory legislation.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Feb. 9. M. B. NAMJOSI.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, January 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R F G Faussett, B	Maj-Gen J J Robinson, B Cav
Mr G J Hynes, B	
Maj-Gen Sir F B Norman, KCB, BSC	Lieut-Col F J S Mackenzie, MSC
Surg-Maj A B Strahan, B	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H H Risley, BCS, till Nov 20, 1890	Com. J Smith, B, 6 mos
Mr R E Younghusband, BCS, 1 week.	Surg C Henderson, B, 6 mos
Lieut-Col W V Ellis, BSC, 6 mos	Mr J Sturrock, MCS, 1 week
Maj G L R Richardson, BSC, 1 mo	Mr R Courtenay, BoCS, 1 year
Capt H M Biscoe, BSC, 6 mos	Mr T Summers, Bo, 4 mos
Lieut H E Boileau, BSC, 3 mos	Mr H J Landon. Bo, 1 week
Lieut G H Bairnsfather, BSC, 6 mos	Maj R S Simpson, Bo SC, 6 mos
	Col J B Smith, BSC, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H F D'O Moule, BCS	Capt E G Nicolle, BRA
Mr H L Johnson, BCS	Lieut A W Warden, BSC
Mr A Wakeman, B	Lieut A J H Vanrenen, BSC
Mr J O'Neill, B	
Mr A G Sharples, B	Surg-Maj E R Johnson, B
Col H E Elliot, B Inf	Brig-Gen G B Wolseley, CB, ADC, M
Maj G W Deane, BSC	
Maj J F J Miller, BSC	Mr E F Green, Bo
Captain H A Ravenshaw, BSC	Lieut W W Pattiscombe, Bo
Capt W Hastings, BSC	Surg-Maj J Davidson, Bo

IT is said that camphor is largely used by Germany in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and that the demand for this article in China and Japan and the Sunda Islands, has had the effect of doubling the price. The French are reported to be using Senegal gum, which contains a large proportion of resin, in the manufacture of their smokeless, powder ; but the supply is limited, owing to the country whence it is obtained, being in a state of warfare. The latest English manufactured smokeless powder is said not to have any unpleasant smell.

GENERAL ANDERSON inspected the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers last Wednesday. They paraded in four companies over two hundred strong. The General expressed himself very pleased with the march-past, the manœuvres, and the attack, which showed a great improvement over last year. In fact, everything was done very well indeed, and the increase in the number of men on parade reflected great credit on Colonel Wynne, as it showed what a great interest was taken in volunteering by this railway. In the morning the usual volley-firing was gone through, and the team made 55 hits out of 120 shots, commencing at 1,200 yards. Altogether, this railway in its two years of existence has done a great deal for the volunteering movements in these parts, especially in Nagpore.

THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS.

SPEECH BY LORD HARRIS.

LORD HARRIS presided at a meeting held at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Jan. 17, on the occasion of a paper being read by Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records in the India Office, on the results of his examination during the last six years, of the records relating to India and the East India Company, now in the possession of the Secretary of State for India. Those present included Sir Owen Burne, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Halliday Macartney, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Seton-Karr, and Sir J. Danvers.

Mr. Danvers said that the careful custody of public records was an unmistakable sign of advanced civilisation. Measured by this standard, the boasted civilisation of the nineteenth century would seem to be little in advance of what was now known to have existed in Nineveh thousands of years ago, and it might be said of some of the earliest records of the East India Company now extant that their preservation was in a great measure due to the excellence of the paper on which they were written, and as it could not reasonably be claimed that the public records were the absolute property of any generation who were the trustees for the time being of an entailed estate, he insisted that it was the duty of the public to preserve that property and hand it down enriched by the records of each period. Dealing, then, with the Indian records he quoted Mr. James Grant Duff ("History of the Mahrattas") that the "records of the East India Company's governments in India are, probably, the best historical materials in the world ; there we find the reasons for every undertaking, the steady rules intended for conduct, the hurried letter from the scene of action, the deliberations of the council, the separate opinions of the members composing it, and their final judgment. The scrutiny, censure, or approval of the court of directors from a remote situation, and after a long interval, bring to recollection all that was done and all that was speculated, what has occurred in India in the meantime, and what opinions have stood the test of the events." The first historians, however (Mr. Danvers continued), evidently wrote from very defective or incorrect information, and subsequent writers had plagiarised from one another without acknowledgment, and without testing the accuracy of the statements thus adopted by them. But the materials necessary for the compilation of a history of the East India Company existed in the India Office records, and although there were some serious defalcations amongst those of early date, they would be found to contain almost everything that might be required for that purpose, as soon as they had been properly classified and arranged. This was being done, and although the work was only being commenced, sufficient insight had already been obtained to enable a fairly comprehensive account to be given of the extent and deficiencies of the records. An important step towards classifying and arranging some of the miscellaneous old records relating to the East India Company was taken by Sir George Birdwood in 1878, in connection with which work he drew up a concise and interesting memorandum of the history of the Indian trade and the early proceedings of the East India Company. This report had been recently reprinted, and further valuable information had been added to it by its author. To the examination then made of these old records might, no doubt, be in a great measure attributed the fact that they were still in existence, while the classification and arrangement then effected had proved an invaluable aid to their incorporation in proper order with the other early records still extant. The earliest records of the East India Company dated from 1596, and referred to the period immediately preceding the establishment of the company. There were copies of two documents dated in that year, one relating to the expedition fitted out by Sir Robert Dudley, and others, in 1596, consisting of three ships under the command of Captain Benjamin Wood, who took letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of China, but "not one of the company ever returned to give an account of the rest." The other was an account of the first successful enterprise of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, set on foot in the year 1595 by certain private merchants in Amsterdam. This latter document was from a compilation by a committee specially appointed in 1817, just previously to closing the affairs of the British Government in Java, to examine the treaties between the Dutch Government and the Chiefs and Princes in the Eastern Islands from the first establishment of their connections and powers in those seas. After this followed the records proper of the London East India Company, and the earliest of these consisted of court minutes, the first volume of which, extending from Sept. 22, 1599, to August 10, 1603, was printed, by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council, by the late Mr. Henry Stevens, under the title of "The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies." Of the earlier records of the East India Company there was an evident deficiency in the documents now existing. For the first few years of their enterprise they had no very efficient mode of keeping their papers, for at a court of committees held on July 6, 1607, "it was thought fit that all letters from and to India, and all answers thereof, be entered into a book and coated for future memorie as occasion may fall out" ; and at a court held on Oct. 6, 1609, it was further resolved as follows :—"And for as much as it is esteemed very needfull that all letters to and from the company, and also material writings, be coated and kept in a register ready for every occasion, and that some fitt man may be given for that business, or for any other employment of the companie about His Ma'tie's Court or otherwise. It was now ordered and agreed that Mr. Eadm'd. Doe do confer and agree with some fitt and faithful man for the doeing and effecting of this, or any other the company's affaires wherein he shall be employed." Accordingly, on the 17th of the same month, "Ffrancis Sadler was admitted and sworn servant of the companie for the registering of sundry letters and other writings fit to be coated, registered, and kept for the use of the company. And further to doe such other their services upon which they shall think good to employ him." Mr. Ffrancis Sadler was not a good record keeper, for in 1614 "certain journals" were wanted which could not then be found, and it was consequently ordered that all journals should first be written in the company's books before being lent to any man, and that none were to use them without the consent of the committees. The missing journals which had been lent and could not be found, were to be searched for. Some months later, in August, 1615, a further resolution was passed that none of the company's journals were thereafter to be lent "before copies of them be entered in their books, whereby the journals themselves have been lost to the great prejudice of the company, and some things known which are not fit to be published." After being entered they were to be "delivered only to some principal persons of the company that shall desire the same" ; but all other persons wishing to inspect them were to be "satisfied with conning and seeing them in the offices or otherwise a copy of them in the books." In 1618, Mr. Ellam, a bookkeeper in the company's service, who appeared to have also had charge of their records, was "ordered not to allow any letters or journals to be carried out of the house without special perm

and that it was desired to learn where documents were—a remark which was received with cheers. He then proceeded to deal at length with the history disclosed by the papers in hand, remarking that it had been customary to date the commencement of English trade with India from the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the first direct trade of Eastern produce to England was conducted with the Levant, whither as early as 1511, ships used to sail from London to Southampton, whence there was "an ordinario and usual trade to Sicilia, Candie, Chio, and somewhiles to Cyprus, as also to Tripolis and Baratti into Syria," bringing back "pepper, cinnamon, and some other spices," as well as general merchandise. The speaker traced out the increase of English trade with India, the granting of letters patent and charters from that of Queen Elizabeth in 1581 to Sir Edward Osborne, Thomas Smith, Richard Steper, and William Garrett, "for the trade into the dominions of the Grand Turk," and gave the dates of the different interesting events which occurred over the centuries in the consolidation of British power in the East. The history thus given was so voluminous that Mr. Danvers asked to be excused from reading all he had prepared, and in conclusion he called attention to the maps and charts possessed with these records, and said that the first land surveys of India were no doubt made in connection with military operations, and the land survey and mapping of British India advanced with the acquisitions of territory. Major Kennell was the first to give practical shape to these surveys, and had rightly been called the father of Indian geography. It was not, however, till the end of the last century that a trigonometrical survey was generally allowed to be the only accurate basis for the mapping of the country, and the work was commenced by Major Lambton, whose labours were recorded in manuscript volumes deposited in the geographical branch of the India Office Record Department. In 1823 a commencement was made with revenue and topographical surveys. The publication of the great trigonometrical and topographical surveys was executed in this country by Mr. John Walker, to whom, also, was entrusted in 1836 the custody of all the geographical records. In 1869 it was determined that for the future the engraving and publication of maps should be undertaken by the Surveyor-General of India, and a geographical department of the India Office was also formed for the purpose of receiving, analysing, and arranging for general reference and use all geographical and geological documents, for the distribution of maps in this country, and for transacting all business connected with the surveys and other scientific branches of the service. The maps and records handed over to the geographical department were found to be in a state of indescribable confusion, and undergoing rapid deterioration, while many maps and memoirs had entirely disappeared which could never be replaced. Steps were immediately taken for repairing, classifying, and arranging what remained, and a most valuable collection of manuscript maps and other documents was now open for reference and inspection. He added that steps were being taken to make the records complete, and he described his work as the scaffolding of the monument which he trusted would be erected to the memories of those who had founded and established our Indian Empire. (Cheers.)

During the lecture, pictures were thrown on the white sheet, showing the old and new companies' arms and the portrait of General Lord Harris, an ancestor of the chairman, holding an important command in one of the many wars which have been necessary to uphold the position held by the British against French, Dutch, and others. A picture was also shown of the old India House.

Sir WILLIAM HUNTER, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Danvers for his interesting and valuable paper, warmly endorsed the remarks made by the lecturer on the scarcity of genuine historical writings relating to India. There had been actually no history of the country worth the name since that of Mill in 1813. Since that time authors had been content to base their writings wholly on this author instead of going as they could, and certainly ought to do, to the original sources of information contained in the India Office records. Indian affairs were becoming more and more frequently subjects of discussion in Parliament, and in the public Press, and he was delighted to hear that so much had been done in recent years in the India Office towards the preservation of most valuable heirlooms. The East India Company had failed in the preservation of its records, because it started as a commercial monopoly, and maintained to the close of its existence the principle of relying upon the security of secrecy in preference to what it regarded as the perils of publicity. In the end, however, the company had paid very bitterly for the adoption of that policy. He hoped that Lord Harris, when he took up his great office in India, would remember that the publication of the records of Bombay was of great importance, and take steps to see that the volumes, when published, should reach the proper hands. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Owen Burne seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Seton-Karr, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, endorsed the remarks that had fallen from Sir William Hunter; but Sir George Birdwood, in seconding the motion, took exception to what he considered an unjustifiable attack on the Hon. East India Company—a body that had done such glorious work in the building up of our Empire in the East. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Harris, in responding, said that from his point of view he sincerely joined in the vote of thanks to Mr. Danvers for the exceedingly interesting lecture and the very valuable paper for purposes of reference which he had drawn up. If he might be allowed to express his opinion, he would say that he thought the poor East India Company had been a little hardly treated, for, after all, they should judge the company by the circumstances that affected it, and not by the circumstances which obtained at the present time. (Hear, hear.) The company were in the position in which many thousand people were in London at that moment—they were merchant adventurers, and he did not believe it was the custom nowadays even for merchant adventurers to make public all their private affairs. Therefore he was inclined to gloss over as much as he could the little weaknesses of the East India Company in not keeping perfect records, or in occasionally surreptitiously destroying certain documents which it might have been awkward to possess, and when they knew that there was considerable commercial competition coming into the market, not only in other private adventures but in the Government itself—(hear, hear)—he was inclined to gloss over the delinquencies of the company in the great pride and gratitude which they owed those men who had the pluck, years ago, to strike out with great success what proved to be the most magnificent national undertaking that had ever been seen. (Hear, hear.) After all were they justified at the present time in throwing stones at the East India Company? for the lecturer had said that in this age of advanced civilisation, but at the same time an enconomic age, they were actually using worse material for the purpose of keeping their records than the old East India Company itself did and certainly far worse than the pagans and heathens for looking back to a thousand years ago the records were as perfect then as when they were made. He did think they might fairly forgive the East India Company for the delinquencies which had been suggested, and be very grateful to it for the great honour it had brought to England in the present day. It was a very great pleasure for him to find himself, after more than three years, once more taking part—though he hoped not a loud part, and not an official part as yet—in discussion affecting India. If was a subject in which he had a right to have hereditary interest—(hear, hear)—and he thought it was no disgrace to him that it had always been through his life one of the highest interest. (Cheers.)

THE Russian War Office has evidently got hold of Weldon's range-finder. The following is a translation of a paragraph from the *Russian News* of Moscow, dated 23rd November 1889, O. S. (5th December 1889, N. S.):—"Weldon's range-finder, which is the newest thing of the kind, and which has been adopted in the English army, will shortly be placed before the Military Commission, for inspection, and, should it be adopted in the Russian army, will be manufactured at St. Petersburg. This range-finder is very simple to use, and consists of a prism, which, including its case, is no bigger than an ordinary watch. In taking distances with this instrument, it will be found to possess the following advantage over existing range-finders—that it shows at once the distance measured, not requiring any calculations whatever. A pamphlet is now being prepared for publication, entitled "The Newest Form of Range-finder by Weldon, and the Method of Using it."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BRAEMER DIVORCE CASE.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit filed by Carl Rudolf Richard Braemer against his wife, Harriett Helena Braemer, and Heinrich Tritsch, in which the petitioner claimed a dissolution of marriage on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, claiming from the latter Rs. 2,000, by way of damages. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—This case undoubtedly presents itself in a very difficult form for decision. On the one hand, we have a husband suing for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery; on the other hand, we have the wife not only denying that adultery, but asking herself for a judicial separation, or for a dissolution of marriage on the ground either of her husband's cruelty or of his adultery, or of both, which charges are denied by the husband. In addition to this, we have the case still further complicated by the absence of the co-respondent through the act of the petitioner. I will consider the three allegations *seriatim*, finding how far either is proved or disproved, and deciding the legal effect of those findings, and then I will find upon the sixth issue, which relates to the charge of collusion framed against the petitioner, in that he has procured the absence of the co-respondent. First, as to the charge of adultery made against the respondent. The petitioner has given his evidence at great detail, and he has called several witnesses who have been examined on this point, and although he has undoubtedly been found out in many discrepancies, and his conduct appears extraordinary and even improbable, (I allude especially to the quiet way in which he witnessed his wife's adultery), still I think there is a large residuum of truth in his and his witness's statements. There can be no doubt that during the time the petitioner was absent from his house, both when he was in Poona and after his return, the co-respondent was very often in that house, and that he and the respondent were very much together. The morning excursions to Colaba, the meetings at the bandstand, the playings and singings in the house, the sittings-out together in the verandah, the stayings-up together late at night, even the co-respondent's passing nights in the house—all are not inventions. Some are admitted facts, and others are well proved in evidence. Undoubtedly then to say the very least, there was more familiarity between the respondent and the co-respondent than was either usual, or that might have been expected under the circumstances of their recent introduction, or than can be accounted for by the mere friendship that the respondent admits existed between them. Undoubtedly also there were opportunities given for adultery which might easily have been availed of even if what the respondent says is true, namely, that she always slept in her mother's room. Probably on this part of the case I should have said that there was not enough evidence given had it not been for the two letters produced, which were written to the respondent to the co-respondent. These letters, however, taken into consideration along with the other circumstances of the case, form in my mind, beyond all moral doubt, a guilty intercourse. I reject at once the account the respondent gives as to how they came to be written, and of their innocent character. No one could possibly accept the story that the first was written by the respondent merely with a view to tease her husband, because she was jealous of his attentions to one Ada, and because he refused to take her to Poona. Ada, to judge by her own letters, seems to have aroused no jealousy in her mind, and she herself had refused to go to Poona. No one either can accept her story that the second letter was only a coaxing business letter, written innocently to obtain certain information only. Whether the dates assigned to the letters by the respondent be true or not, and whether the petitioner obtained them in the manner he says he did, are points on which I need express no opinion. It is sufficient to say that they are admittedly addressed by the respondent to the co-respondent, and that as such they express her feelings both towards him and towards her husband. At the time they were written, the relationship that subsisted between the respondent and the co-respondent had been of a closer kind than that of mere lovers. Some illicit bond of union must have existed between them, for otherwise she would not have used the very endearing expressions she did use towards the co-respondent, or have applied the opprobrious designation of "swine" to her husband when writing about him. There can be no doubt that at this time the affections of the respondent had been entirely estranged from her husband, and transferred to the co-respondent. Between the 11th and 19th September something must have occurred. It is unnecessary to analyse her conduct. It matters not whether, as she says was the case, she had recourse to the co-respondent, because she was treated by her husband with cruelty, her affection despised, and her jealousy aroused; or whether the co-respondent came before her in a more alluring shape than her husband, and she succumbed to him, not being herself particularly virtuous or brought up among particularly virtuous people. The fact remains that she was drawn towards the co-respondent in a way that manifests itself in those numerous morning excursions, those afternoon drives, those dinners and evenings at home, and those nights in which it is clear that at any time they liked they had easy and ready access to each other. The occurrences on the 2nd and 4th October deposed to by the petitioner are, in my opinion, strictly true. It is impossible to accept his account of what took place on the night of the 4th. It is too improbable in itself, and too discrepant compared with the accounts given by the coachman, by her mother, and by Hamilton, of the same affair. There can be no question but that she went out of the house that night, and her object is plain. It is true that in the case there is no direct evidence of any positive act of adultery, but the inference that adultery was committed is irresistible. The feelings of the respondent towards the co-respondent are clearly shown in the letters, and if she thus felt towards him, the opportunities occurred (as they constantly did, and as they were constantly deliberately and purposely made) to put those feelings into deed and action. What possible doubt can there be that they were so put? Hamilton and her mother may have been as ignorent of what really went on, as the respondent says, as they were of her conduct before her marriage. It was easy to deceive them as to what took place outside the house, and even inside it, and I do not therefore place much reliance on their evidence. It is quite clear that Hamilton knew that the co-respondent had something to fear from the petitioner on account of his conduct towards the latter's wife, for he asked him to stay the night of the 26th in the house for his protection, and it would seem that he must have come there on the 20th October. His encouraging the co-respondent at all to come to the house, and to be with the respondent after this is not what one would have expected from a person anxious to take the husband's part or to stop any undue familiarity between them, as he should have been from his position as regards the petitioner and his wife. The behaviour both of Hamilton and the mother make it difficult to suppose that the attentions of the co-respondent to the respondent were not appreciated and assisted by both of them. I must hold for these reasons that adultery between the respondent and co-respondent is proved. The charge of adultery made against the petitioner depends upon the evidence of the witness Caroline Mullens. I am unable to accept as true her account of what took place. It is not adultery that she deposes to, but rape, and although in a case of this kind adultery and rape would be of equal value for the respondent's case, still what I have to determine is not whether the one or the other is charged, but whether the particular transaction deposed to by the witness is proved. It is impossible that rape could have been committed on Caroline Mullens under circumstances and with the effects that she says it was. The after-conduct of the parties is also dead against any such connection having taken place. Since the whole charge depends on Caroline Mullens' evidence alone, and I cannot believe that evidence, I must reject it as not proved. Moreover, if it is a true charge there has been condonation. The charge of cruelty requires to be discussed at somewhat greater length. It is necessary first to state what is cruelty. There can be no doubt that mere abuse and threats in themselves will not constitute cruelty. There must be proof of active personal ill-treatment and bodily injury or proof of such threats as will satisfy a Court that the wife could not return to co-habitation without risk of such ill-treatment or bodily injury. Moreover, to constitute legal cruelty, there need not be repeated acts of ill-treatment, but a Court will not readily interfere upon proof of a single act since it hopes and presumes that it may not be repeated. In Plowden *vs.* Plowden, where the charges were confined to three days loss of co-habitation of three years, the Court held that the legal offence of cruelty had not been committed. In Popkin *vs.* Popkin, one gross act was held sufficient to entitle the wife to relief. In all cases the real test is, it seems to me, whether or not the Court is of opinion that a return to cohabitation will be safe for the wife. "Necessary protection is the foundation of all separation." It has to be added that the wife must not have been the aggressor, and by her own provocation brought on herself the ill-treatment complained of, for here she has the remedy in her own hands by an alteration in her conduct. "A wife is not entitled to a divorce by reason of the cruelty of her husband unless she is a person of good temper and has always behaved well and dutifully towards him" Taylor *vs.* Taylor 2 Sec. 172. Now applying these principles to the present case, we find that we have vague allegations of general cruelty and two acts of cruelty specifically deposed to as having been committed since the commencement of the marriage down to the time the co-respondent comes on the scene, a period of a little more than four years. One of these acts is a kick on the back, the other is a blow on the face. I must hold on the evidence that both of these are proved. It appears also from the evidence that the petitioner did now and then ill-treat the respondent. Her own evidence, the evidence of the servants, of her mother, and of Hamilton, shows this. That, however, co-habitation with the petitioner was at any time unsafe for the respondent is an idea that never entered their heads. The quarrels that did take place were made up almost directly, and the two appear to have lived together on the whole on very affectionate terms. The letters that have been put in from the one to the other show this, and they really are the best evidence on the point. If, therefore, the acts of cruelty relied on stood alone in the case, I do not think they would be sufficient to entitle her now to a judicial separation. As it is, there has been condonation of them. There is, however, a third and final specific act of cruelty alleged which, it is contended, is sufficient to entitle the respondent to a judicial separation either by itself or by reason of its reviving the condoned adultery and cruelty. I am unable to accept this contention. In my opinion, there was on the occasion in question, 7th October 1st and 20th October last, no deliberate act of cruelty committed. Some violence was no doubt used by the petitioner towards the respondent, but the latter was really the one to blame in the matter. The petitioner had discovered his wife driving about with the co-respondent. When the co-respondent got out of the dog-cart, he got in, intending to take possession of his wife and of the dog-cart. In that he was opposed by the respondent, and in the struggle which ensued for the possession of the reins she was struck. I do not think that she was pushed out of the dog-cart, but rather that she got out of her own accord, having refused to remain in it with her husband. Such an act, committed under such circumstances, is not, in my opinion, cruelty at all, and cannot entitle the respondent to any relief against the petitioner, or deprive the petitioner of any relief he would otherwise be entitled to. The doctrine that a wife cannot plead cruelty as a bar to divorce for her violation of the marriage bond is, I believe, generally accepted. The charge of collusion is now lastly to be considered. The exhibits 3 and 4 (the existence of which the petitioner tried his utmost to conceal) show what the petitioner has done. He has by means of a promise not to execute any decree for damages he may obtain, caused the co-respondent to bind himself not to appear in any way against the petitioner in this case, and not to give any evidence, either written or parol, and the co-respondent consequently has not appeared in the case, and has not given evidence. The question is: Does this conduct of the petitioner amount in law to collusion? In the cases cited by the learned counsel for the respondent (Bacon *vs.* Bacon, 25 W. R. 5,60, Hunt *vs.* Hunt, 4 I. L. T., P. D. and A. 22) collusion is defined to be agreement between the parties that relevant evidence shall be withheld from the Court. If a party to the suit by agreement with the other procures the withdrawal from the notice of the Court of facts which are relevant to the charge, that is collusion. This appears to me to be precisely what the petitioner has done in the present case. The co-respondent, had he offered to give evidence as no doubt he would have done, could have given most revelant evidence, could have placed the Court in possession of facts which undoubtedly would have been most relevant in the investigation of the charge of adultery made against respondent. The Court has been prevented from having this evidence, in consequence of the conduct of the petitioner. That conduct therefore in my opinion amounts in law to collusion.

His lordship then framed his findings on the issues: 1st and 2nd in the affirmative; 3rd and 4th in the negative; 5th unnecessary; and 6th in the affirmative. On the finding on the sixth issue, that of petitioner's collusion with the co-respondent, the Court dismissed the petition under Section 13 of Act 4 of 1869. The petitioner to pay the respondent's cost.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are instructed by Mr. Poondlik Gunesh to call your attention to the report published in your to-day's issue, headed "The Charge of Defamation" and to the injustice done to him by not publishing what actually took place in Court.

Your report conveys the idea to the public that Mr. Shanta ram withdrew the charge upon our client tendering an apology which he has not done. Moreover the place assigned to our letter of the 6th December last, which is only one of the numerous exhibits put in at the hearing, shows as if that letter terminated the proceedings, whereas the fact is that it did not so terminate. Our client at the outset of the case, stated that he was ready to allow our letter of 6th December to be published as his explanation, but he could not apologise for imputations which he had never made. The Magistrate also had intimated that it was a proper case for settlement out of Court, and that the expression of regret contained in our letter might be taken as sufficient, and that it was a letter of explanation as also in the nature of an apology. But Mr. Shantaram, through his counsel, insisted upon proceeding with the case unless Mr. Poondlik consented to the publication of Mr. Shantaram's Solicitors' letter, along with our letter of the 6th December, and pay Mr. Shantaram's costs. This proposal was at once refused, and the case proceeded, and after the whole of the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, Mr. Poondlik, in answer to the question put to him by the Court, made the statement which has already appeared in your previous issue, in which it will be found he expressed no regret, but simply stated the facts as to what had taken place. After this statement was concluded counsel for the accused again wanted to know if Mr. Shantaram would still like to proceed with the case and it was then that Lord Colin Campbell remarked he would like to consult his client and what took place after that, namely, on Saturday was this, Lord Colin Campbell, counsel for the prosecution, said that after the explanation given by Mr. Poondlik he would ask leave of the Court, to withdraw the case, and then read out a statement of reasons which he said had induced Mr. Shantaram to withdraw the proceedings. But with this statement and reasons our client had nothing whatever to do, and we had instructed counsel to proceed with the case. Mr. Jardine who appeared for the accused then stated that after the explanation given by Mr. Poondlik he fully expected the case would have been withdrawn, and he was sorry that the time of the Court had been taken up by so many hearings of the case.

You will thus see that Mr. Poondlik was in no way a party to the withdrawal of the case in the way indicated in your report. From the outset our client was willing to have our letter of the 6th December published. The Magistrate had also intimated his opinion on the letter and the desirability of the case being amicably settled, but that was not acceded to until after the close of the case for the prosecution, and the prosecutor having withdrawn the case, our client had nothing more to say than what fell from his counsel as above stated.

We trust you will be good enough to give insertion to this letter in your issue of to-morrow.—Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER,
DINSHA and KANGA.
Solicitors, High Court.

DURBAR AT BANSDA.

ON the 2nd inst., a special Durbar was held by H. H. the Maharaval Shree Pratapsingji, of Baroda, in honour of the birth of a Prince to the heir-apparent Kumar Shree Chhatrasingji, of Rajpipla State, by his Zala Ranijisaheb of Wankaner. Kumar Shree Indrasingji, of Bansda, Kumar Shree Surajinalji of Varsoda, Rana Shree Dolatsingji, maternal uncle to H. H. Rao Bahadoor Jhaverbhai Nathabhoy Dewanjisaheb, Rao Saheb Pranshanker Dayashanker Nayab Dewan, Khansaheb Hormusjee Byramjee Doctor, other State-Officers, Mahajan Shethias, and others were present. Cannons were fired in honour of the Prince, and the Kacheree commenced with the songs of dancing girls. Rao Bahadoor Jhaverbhai Nathabhoy, Dewan to the State, then delivered a short lecture regarding the aim of the Kacheree, and blessing the Prince on whom the future happiness of the Rajpipla Rayet depended, Kosumba pance was given, and sugar, attar, golab. pan-soparee, were distributed to all according to the native custom. Next day, sugar was distributed to all the children of the State schools, which were closed in honour of the day.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, anp emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, with the English mails of the 24th January, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr McNair	Mr D M McIntyre
Mr and Mrs J Gray	Mr J Harnach
Mr and Mrs Nicoll	Mr and Mrs Merriman
Mr and Mrs Deane & infant	Mr J M Francis
Mr and Mrs Thomson and 2 infants	Major and Mrs Radford
Miss Thomson	Mr Shuzfellow
Miss Pbunte	Mr S J Edmonds
Surgn-Major & Mrs Swaine and child	Miss Fade
Mr D Prayle	2nd Lt Conks
Rev Dumberton	Mr J Lancaster
Rev Winters	Col Way and child
	Miss J Carter
	Mr H Smith

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F C Paterson	Mr J Dixon
Mr D T Mackenzie	Mr and Mrs Owen
Mr P Playfair	Mr Seprottky
Mr A Campbell	Mr Alister McNab
Mr J Nugent	Mr O Flaherty
Mr S Vlasto	Mr Guillett
Mr N Cooper	Mr J Cox
Mr W Scott	Major Hall
Mr S Cutler	Surgn A Duncan
Mr Hewelot	Mr Gale and daughter
Mr Hayes	Mr T Bleanerhasset Garvey
Mrs Stuart	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Padday	Mr Parisi and 2 friends

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Court has gone into mourning for three weeks for the Duke of Aosta.

The Prince of Wales visited Poole on Saturday and opened a new public park in that town.

The body of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala was on Tuesday placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. The body having been previously removed from Eaton-square to the Tower of London, was afterwards conveyed on a gun carriage to the Cathedral. The streets through which the procession passed were lined by troops and great crowds of spectators.

A meeting was held in Birmingham on Tuesday in support of the movement for the establishment of a Bishopric for Brmingham and Coventry. The Primate spoke strongly in favour of the movement which was approved by the meeting, and subscriptions towards the object exceeding £2,000 were announced.

A conference of delegates of Miners' Unions was opened at Birmingham on Wednesday, and it was resolved that an eight hours' Bill shall be introduced in Parliament next Session.

A deficiency having been discovered in the funds of the Chelsea Trustee Savings Bank, the business has been closed, and the bank will be wound up. The depositors are not likely to suffer any serious loss.

A violent gale raged over the British islands on Saturday and Sunday. Several fatal accidents are reported. Near Morpeth a mail cart was overturned by the wind, and the driver was killed. In Donegal a boy was killed by lightning. In North Wales there have been very heavy rains and extensive floods have ensued.

Mr. Justice Denman on Tuesday gave judgement in an action for libel brought by Mr. E. C. Malan, an assistant master in Shelborne School, against the Rev. E. M. Young, head master. The case was heard *in Camerd* by consent without a jury, and the Judge decided substantially in favour of the defendant giving 1s. damages to the plaintiff on each of two counts, each party to pay his own costs.

The trial of Claude Marks and two other persons for attempted extortion, by threatening to publish articles in the *Mining Record* to damage the Crystal Reef Company, was concluded on Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench, but the jury could not agree and were discharged.

A thinly-attended meeting was held in Hyde Park on Sunday in support of the strike of the gasworkers. Speeches were made and resolutions passed proclaiming the justice of the strike and the determination of the men to continue it.

The coroner's inquest concerning the fire at the Forest-gate District Schools, which caused the death of 26 boys, was concluded on Monday. The jury then returned a verdict of "Accidental death," adding some suggestion for further precautions in future.

An explosion occured on Wednesday at a gunpowder factory near Edinburg. Five men were killed and others severely injured.

The Court of Appeal in Dublin on Tuesday affirmed the decision of the Exchequer Division granting a new trial in the action of Mr. Matthew Harris, M.P., against the proprietor of the *Irish Times* for libel, holding that the damages awarded by the jury, £1,000, were excessive.

Collections were made in all the parishes of the county of Limerick on Sunday for the Tenants' Defence Fund, and each farmer was stopped at the gates of the chapel's and called upon to pay 3d. in the pound on his valuation.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Millar, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj E. Campbell. Ben. Ret.; Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Ben; Ret.; Sir R. A. Dalyell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I, late M.C.S. Maj.-Gen. E. A. Green-Emmott-Rawdon, Bo. Ret.; the Duke of Aosta; Sir M. R. Westropp; Lieut.-Col. H. Duberly; Col. F. Lushington, C.B.; Capt. H. Drummond-Wolff; Lieut. and Qmr. Jamieson; Admiral E. A. Howard; Rev. C. A. L. Moore; Hon. J. G. Blanchet; Mr. Talbot, M.P.; Baron Franckenstein; Ven. Dr. N. M. Adler; Mrs. M. A. Goring.

The bitter feeling against Great Britain is unabated in Portugal, and the movement to cease all trade in British goods is gaining force. The Lisbon Chamber of Commerce has resolved to restrict as far as possible dealings in English commodities, and at St. Ubes a merchant was forcibly prevented from shipping goods on board an English steamer. Numbers of French and Belgian commercial travellers have gone to Portugal to obtain business.

In the French Chamber on Monday the question of the Newfoundland fisheries was raised, and the Ministers for Foreign affairs and for Marine assured the Chamber that the Government would not fail to uphold the just rights of French fishermen.

The conferences between representatives of the German and Czech parties in Bohemia have resulted in an arrangement, which will enable the German Deputies to resume their places in the local Diet.

The Russian loan of 500 million francs, of which 320 millions is to be made available for the conversion of existing debt, will be issued by a financial group in Paris.

The Postal Convention between Great Britain and France, which expires on April 30 next, has been denounced by the latter Power.

The Berlin Reichstag has passed a Bill for subsidizing a line of mail steamships between Germany and the East Coast of Africa.

The epidemic influenza has greatly abated in France and Germany, but it is extremely virulent at Athens and Constantinople.

The Sultan has ordered a regular financial Budget to be prepared, and has sanctioned a large reduction in the expenses of the Royal Household and the salaries of State officials.

The Greek Chamber is about to be dissolved, and the Ministry will resign in order that the elections may be conducted by a non-party Government.

According to accounts received at Athens, the condition of Crete is still very disturbed, and most of the Christian administrative officials have resigned.

The Servian Government has intimated to the Bulgarian Ministry its intention to withdraw from the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

SOME disquieting rumours have reached the plains during the past fortnight regarding the extreme unhealthiness of Simla. An epidemic of diphtheria was said to have broken out, with numerous deaths from this particularly terrifying disease; measles were reported to be still prevalent; and, of course, influenza had seized upon all who were suffering from ordinary colds. The residents themselves knew nothing of these alarming stories until telegrams and letters began to be received; one of the recipients being the senior Civil Surgeon himself, in whose family diphtheria was supposed to have claimed two victims. The Allahabad paper is glad to be able to state that Simla is at the present moment as healthy as usual at this season of the year. There has been no fresh case of measles for over six weeks, the cold weather having put a stop to the epidemic which began in June. The type of disease was exceptionally mild, and though between 250 and 300 Europeans, adults and children, were attacked, only two deaths occurred—both of infants under twelve months of age, who died from lung affections following the measles. In the last four years only two genuine cases of diphtheria have occured in Simla, and the improved sanitary arrangements make any epidemic outbreak extremely unlikely. Coughs and colds there are naturally among residents on the Himalayas in the winter months; but the influenza wave has not reached India, and no alarm need be felt about the latest bacillus which medical experts in Europe claim to have discovered.

FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

THE remains of the late Lord Napier of Magdala were early on Tuesday, 21st ult. morning conveyed from 63, Eaton-square to the Tower prior to their interment at St. Paul's Cathedral. On Monday night (20th ult.,) the body was placed in the plain outer oaken coffin, on which is a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Field-Marshal
LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
G. C. B., G. C. S. I., D. C. L.,
Born 6th December, 1810,
Died 14th Janry., 1890.

The inner coffin was of elm, and it was enclosed in a solid leaden case.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the general public began to assemble in the vicinity of the deceased's late residence, and regular accessions brought the total up to between three and four thousand. The first part of the military escort to arrive was a small body of the J. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who had charge of the gun-carriage on which the remains were to be removed. Next came sixty men of the 12th Lancers, who formed up into two parties in front and rear of the body guard, the whole escort being under the command of Major Archdale. Following was one of the royal state coaches, and the remaining portion of the cortege comprised four mourning coaches. Before the arrival, of the military the wreaths and other floral tributes from relatives, friends and distinguished persons were placed in a special vehicle. They included wreaths from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Breatrice, Lord and Lady Abinger, the Dowager Lady De Ros, General Sir Alexander and Lady Taylor, Lady Agnes Nesbitt, Lord Tenyson, General Alison, Major-General and Lady Pollock, General Sir Henry Maude, Viscount Roselyn, and Viscount Galway. The coffin was covered with the union-jack, and at the head was placed the plumed hat of the deceased Field Marshal. The chief mourners were:—First carriage: The Dowager Lady Napier, Colonel Lord Napier and Lady Napier, and the Hon. Albert Napier. Second carriage: Hon. Harry D. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt. Third carriage: Mr. Cecil Napier, Mr. C. Napier. Fourth carriage: Servants of the household. The route was by way of Hobart-place Grosvenor gardens, Lower Grosvenor place, Buckingham Palace road, Birdcage-walk, Great George street, the Embankment, and Queen Victoria street. A force of police directed the traffic. Many thousands of spectators watched the procession at the principal points traversed, the crowd being densest at Buckingham Palace gate, and on and about Parliament-square. When entering on the Embankment a large party of Horse Guards (Blue) crossed Whitehall, and, forming in three lines at the end of Northumberland-avenue, received the body with a salute. The artillery rode with drawn swords and the front and rear guards with couched lances. The morning being bright, the sun glinting on the rich accoutrements of the soldiery, made a very brilliant spectacle. The streets along the route were partially kept by the Metropolitan and City Police. After nine a.m. all traffic over London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges was stopped. When the cortege arrived at the Tower it was met at the gateway by the staff in command, together with a guard of honour of the 1st Battallion Coldstream Guards, under Colonel Manly. The Lieutenant of the Tower, Lieutenant-General Sir G. W. A. Higginson, the Major of the Tower, Lieutenant-General Milman, and others advanced and escorted the remains toward the Chapel Royal of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower. General Lord Mark Kerr carried the deceased's coronet, General Sir C. W. D. Staveley his Field-Marshal's baton, and General Sir John Watson his Orders. There was no service within the chapel, but while the remains rested before the alter the troops were at attention and reversed arms. The men of the Household Cavalry were stationed outside the Tower gates and extended in lines along Great Tower-street.

FROM THE TOWER TO ST. PAUL'S.

The procession left the Tower at 11-15 A.M., and marched in the following order:—Battalion of Royal Engineers, and the Corps of Commissionaires, two companies; next them were the bands, drums, fifes, and pipes of the whole of the regiments of Guards: then the band of the Royal Engineers, the gun detachment with the corpse, the escort of the 12th Lancers, and on foot and in carriages the chief mourners and friends. With bands playing, colours draped, and arms reversed, the troops proceeded towards St. Paul's, marching by Great Tower-street, past the north side of King William's statue, down Cannon-street to the Cathedral, which was reached at noon. The route was kept by the 1st and 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, and 3rd London Rifle Volunteers. Funeral peals were rung from the various churches as the cortege passed. The gun-carriage was driven right in front of the western steps, and then halted whilst the coffin was again lifted by the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, who carried it into the church. Under the broad portico there were gathered the representatives of royalty, the army, and the nation to receive the remains. In the first rank was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Field Marshal's uniform, Prince George of Wales, in naval uniform, Count Hatzfeldt representing the German Emperor, Herr von Rath, representing the Empress Frederick, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, representing the Queen. In the second rank were Colonel Colville, representing the Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and Colonel Lane, representing the Duke of Connaught. In the third rank were Lord George Hamilton, the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Lord Wolseley, and the whole Headquarters Staff in uniform. The clergy descended the steps to meet the body, and formed behind the coffin, round which were grouped the pall bearers. There were Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., General Sir Frederick Chapman, R.E., General Sir Lothian Nicholson, R. E., General Sir Arthur Taylor, R. E. (formerly commanding the Engineers at the siege of Delhi), General Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C., General Sir Donald Stewart, General Sir Peter Lumsden, General Sir Charles Brownlow, General Sir W. Olpherts, R.A., V.C., General Sir Martin Dillon, Lieutenant-General Higginson, Lieutenant of the Tower, General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, and General G. G. Pearse, brother-in-law of Lord Napier of Magdala. Behind them took station the officers who bore the cushions on which were laid the deceased's coronet and orders and Field-Marshal's baton, and a detachment of twenty Warders of the Tower.

THE SCENE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

The ordinary ten o'clock service in the Cathedral was thronged, some thousands of persons taking the opportunity of thus obtaining an advantageous place. The whole of the space under the dome being reserved for the mourners, pall-bearers, and privileged persons, most of the worshippers were compelled to stand. Around this nucleus there was a rapid accretion. As early as half-past ten the invited persons began to arrive, and by eleven practically the whole of the unreserved portion of the Cathedral was filled. No attempt whatever had been made to drape the Cathedral with symbols of mourning, and the effect of the solemn and splendid ceremony was perhaps all the more dramatic against the cold pale magnificence of the background. By the time the procession left the Tower, the interior of the Cathedral was full of life and colour, such as are rarely seen at a ceremony so mournful. The reserved seats were being rapidly filled by officers in brilliant uniforms, whose jingling spurs and clanking sabres martially broke the silence of the vast church. Looking down the centre of the area from the choir to the great Western door, the view was very effective; the aisle being lined by a detachment of her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard wearing their picturesque Tudor uniforms, stiff with lace, their red stockings, ruffs, and rosetted shoes. Lord George Hamilton, in his official uniform as first Lord of the Admiralty, arrived at a quarter past eleven, and was conducted to his place behind the royal chairs north of the bier. He was closely followed by Mr. Stanhope in similar uniform, who found a seat near by. Among other early arrivals were Lord and Lady Wolse

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

COMMERCIAL OPPOSITION TO ENGLAND.—THE CORTES DISSOLVED.

The telegrams to hand on Monday (13th Jan.) showed that there was not much improvement in the state of public feeling in Portugal towards England; but the manifestations of ill-will were apparently decreasing both in number and violence. A great meeting of working men was to have been held on Sunday in the Camoens Square, Lisbon, for the purpose of uttering protests against the conduct of Great Britain, but only a few people comparatively assembled, and they were mostly young clerks and shopmen. There was a good deal of cheering, but all passed off without disturbance. There were some anti-English displays at Oporto on Sunday; and a protest drawn up against the British ultimatum, and placed on tables in various public squares, received numerous signatures.

A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon, dated Jan. 21, states:—The Commercial Association here has resolved to do all in its power to restrict trade with Great Britain. The inhabitants of Saint Ubes have prevented a Portuguese merchant from shipping goods on board a British steamer, which was, consequently, obliged to leave without cargo. Many commercial travellers of French American, and German houses have arrived at Lisbon to try and dispose of their goods in place of articles of British manufacture.

Brazil had joined Portugal in the anti-English crusade, and a meeting of Portuguese merchants at Rio has resolved to suspend all business with English firms. On the other hand, the *Official Gazette* of Lisbon, with the intention of tranquillising the public mind, contradicts certain alarmists statements of the advanced Press. One of the most startling of these was a circumstantial account of unspeakable outrages supposed to have been committed on Portuguese residents in London and the suburbs.

The Portuguese resident of Boston have cabled to Lisbon a resolution protesting against the action of Great Britain in regard to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, and endorsing that of Major Serpa Pinto.

The new Portuguese Cabinet, on Monday, Jan. 10, dissolved the Cortes, after consultation with the Council of State. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—The motives of the Ministry in bringing about a dissolution at this juncture may be either to pursue with a free hand the negotiations with England during the period of respite from Parliamentary interference which must elapse before the Cortes meet again, or—and this is the more probable interpretation—to take advantage of the popular excitement and the prevailing distrust of their predecessors in office to secure a majority for themselves. That they will succeed in the latter object is almost certain. The outcome of the general election will be, in all likelihood, a great Conservative preponderance in both Houses.

The Monarchist newspapers advocate the formation of patriotic Rifle Associations throughout Portugal. The general elections will probably take place at the end of next month. The Government intend to introduce various reforms in the Departments of the Colonies, War, Marine, Agriculture, and Public Instruction.

A letter has been received by the Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Established Church of Scotland from the Rev. David Clement Scott, of Blantyre, of date Nov. 12 last. Mr. Scott has sent a copy of the declaration of protection served upon the Portuguese, &c., bearing the seal of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Nyassa—presumably Mr. Consul Johnston. The declaration was printed by the Mission boys at Blantyre. It is as follows:—"To all whom it may concern,—I hereby declare that the Makololo, Yas, and Machinga countries within the limit cited below are, with the consent and at the desire of their chiefs and people, placed under the protection of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, etc. Given at Mlomba, Makololo country, this 21st of September, 1889." The declaration applies to the countries included within the following boundaries, beginning on the left bank of the lower Shire River, at its confluence with the Ruo River, and following the Ruo to where it takes its rise in the Milanje mountains, thence by the Milanje mountains to the most southerly point of Lake Shirwa, and northward along its eastern shores, including the northern slopes of the Zomba and Malosa mountains to the upper Shire River, commencing at the lowermost point of the Makololo country as at present opposite Mpatsao (this point, however, is subject to rearrangement by Her Majesty's Government) and following the Shire at a distance of fifty miles inland from the river till it meets the Lisungwie River.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO'S EXPLOITS.—LETTER FROM BISHOP SMYTHIES.

Bishop Smythies, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, writing to the *Times* from Mozambique on Dec. 5 last, relates his experiences when in the Shire Highlands in the latter part of last year. He also gives an account of what he had heard of Major Serpa Pinto's expedition. He says:—"When I met Mr. H. H. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul far Mozambique, at Lake Nyassa, he told me that he had seen Colonel Serpa Pinto on his way up the Shire, who asserted, as he has continually done since, that he was reading a purely peaceful scientific expedition, and that his object was to pass peacefully through the Makololo country and the Shire Highlands to Mponda's, on the Upper Shire, just below the point where it issues from the lake. Mr. Johnston pointed out that if such a force as the Colonel then had, perhaps 1,000 men, entered the country, it would certainly be looked upon as an invasion by the Makololo and disturbances would ensue. He finally understood from Serpa Pinto that, acting upon these representations, he would take another route, and reach Mpanda's via Mount Zomba."

Having detailed the circumstances of his enforced detention at Blantyre for some time owing to the rumous of war, Bishop Smythies continue:—"During this time we heard, first, that Serpa Pinto had been to the coast then that he had returned and his forces were being largely increased, then that there had been collisions with the natives, and that a Makololo village had been burned. Next a written paper was given to the men on the steamer by the Portuguese saying that thsy had declared war on the Makololo, and Serpa Pinto officially warned all British subjects to put themselves under his protection or he would not answer for the consequences. Serpa Pinto also said that he had heard, and I find that it is generally believed by the Portuguese, that the British residents at Blantyre had excited the Makololo to obstruct his passage. I can bear witness that, on the contrary, they made a very possible effort to induce the Makololo to keep quiet and let the expedition pass without eny hostile demonstration. But when the village had been burned and natives wounded and finally war had been declared on the Makololo, one of the chiefs, Mlauri, whose country is nearest to the Portuguese territory, could be restrained no longer. He in fact told the acting English Consul, Mr. Buchanan, that he had been deceived, that he and the other chiefs had looked upon the English as their friends and had accepted the English flags, that they were assured that flag would be respected, and that now the Portuguese were invading their country. Accordingly he attacked the Portuguese, and as these were armed with Gatling guns he was, of course, defeated with great loss. The position has now become exceedingly critical, and the British residents in the district, who have sacrificed so many lives and spent so much money in the country, and have been for so many years the only European residents, are most anxiously waiting to hear what help is to be given them from home and how the assurances of the Government are to be re garded."

The British fleet returned to Zanzibar on Jan. 18, reinforced by the Raleigh, Curacoa, Conquest, and Brisk. The presence of the fleet produced a grave scarcity of European provisions, which rose to famine prices. There are at present fifteen British pennants in the harbour, with an estimated force of 4000 bluejackets.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

There appears to be a reasonable ground for the supposition that the recent rise in the price of American cotton staples was in a measure due to the influence of a speculative combination. The organ of the operatives contends that of the advance in the price of cotton fully one-eight of a penny per pound is due to the ring. They advise the employers to take the cotton broking in their own hands. It is not at all probable that the employers will stop their mills all the Saturday for four or five months in the year; but when once the corner is seriously apparent they will have to arrive at some counter-move. The last corner cost the operatives' associations over £30,000. At present the benefit is still with the spinner, and there is no doubt that the firms producing yarn will come out at the end of the quarter with substantial profits. The manufacturers are not so fortunately circumstanced, and though many of them are well in order, the margin is but small, and the prospect certainly is not bright. The producing power of the machinery engaged in our textile industries is now immense and is increasing fast, so that it is apparent that before long new markets will have to be found. The price of coal has almost doubled, and all kinds of supplies have risen; the price of yarn is high, and altogether the cost of production is on the increase, whilst the rates for cloth keep down. There are several wages disputes in East Lancashire. The position of the manufacturer is getting more and more aggravated, and there is no encouragement to start new sheds. Of course the spinners' production will be increased by the turn off of three-quarters of a million additional spindles this year.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Times* concludes a long letter on the Congress as follows:—

The government of India is a sacred trust in the hands of England. If we are doing good to the people it is our duty to stay; if we are doing harm we ought to leave. Now to apply this test. Even the Congress party—the most candid of all critics of Government in India—admit that, with all its faults, our administration steadily conduces to progressive development and the increasing happiness of the people. We have given the people external peace such as India never knew before. We have given them order and tranquillity as complete as is to be found in an English home county. Roads intersect the country in every direction, while there are now 15,000 miles of railway, and the telegraph has brought the whole peninsula within reach of instantaneous communication. The vast extension of irrigation, combined with an equally vast extension of the means of rapid transit of men and goods, has greatly diminished the chances of famine, and when famine does come every energy of Government is devoted to the alleviation of the misery which in old days was left to take its course. Education is brought within reach of the poorest classes. There are now 130,000 schools in the country, and the old curriculum, fit only to produce clerks and lawyers, editors and agitators, is now being modified by the introduction of a technical branch. The young men of the future will be able to earn their livelihood by devoting themselves to arts and handicrafts if they can only overcome the caste prejudices against all labour that is not literary. We have scrupulously respected the religions of the country and rigidly maintained the law of personal *status* of each section of the vast heterogeneous Indian community. We have changed no native custom without the strongest proof that it is repugnant to common humanity. Thus, while we have put an end to Suttee and infanticide, we decline for the present to interfere officially with the customs of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, because, however degrading they are, they are not absolutely inhuman, and their abolition would be distasteful to the feelings of the male majority of the Hindoo inhabitants. We have given to India a code of laws such as England herself does not possess. Finally, we are gradually introducing into the various branches of the administration more and more of the educated natives, and as education and fitness increase, so will this native official class increase until none but the heads of departments will belong to the ruling race. We derive no revenue from the country, its loss would be a direct pecuniary gain, while its retention is an immense responsibility. But the slow, steady advancement of the people, which is the sole aim of our administration, will surely culminate in the greatest achievement the world has ever seen—the civilisation of 250 millions by a handful of Engishmen whose homes are 6,000 miles away. Whether we accomplish the unity of India or whether we establish a group of countries united in federation, the fruit of civilisation is within reach, if the steady progress is not arrested and all England's work undone by the hasty demands of mistaken friends who claim for the people a power they are not yet fit to yield.

In a leading article commenting on the letter of its correspondent the *Times* says:—

The demands of the late Congress have been many and various, reasonable and unreasonable. Some of them are common form, the staple matters of discussion at every gathering of native malcontents, but grouped by the late Congress into one inclusive resolution and accepted by unanimous vote. Among the reasonable demands and complaints our correspondent includes the demand for a modification in the Arms Act, and for the complete separation of the judicial and executive branches of the administration, and the complaint about the recent enhancement of the salt tax. The demand for more technical instruction he sets down as reasonable but needless, since the thing asked has been granted by the Government in advance. On the demand for an extension of trial by jury, he remarks that the general absence of any sense of public duty in India is conclusive against such a change. Against the request for a permanent settlement of the land revenue, he urges the two-fold loss that would be occasioned if the land rose in value afterwards, while silver continued to fall. But it seems that up to this point the proceedings of the Congress were mere skirmishing. The real battle of the occasion was for the admission of the representative principle in the government of India. Mr. Bradlaugh, who gave his powerful help to the last Congress, and has engaged to plead its cause in the House of Commons, was in favour of the principle of the demand, but urged that the representation must be through selected electorates which could give some proof of fitness for the duty to be assigned to them, and not through a universal popular vote, Where the unfitness of the great mass of the voters was clear and beyond doubt. This, however, was too moderate a suggestion for the Congress. Nothing would content it but special electoral colleges, chosen by universal suffrage, on the one man one vote system. The nominees of these colleges were to fill half the seats on the Viceroy's Legislative Council and on each of the Provincial Councils; and were to have a right to discuss the Budget and all other home questions, with a final appeal to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, if they were checked or silenced for alleged reasons of State. Now, whatever else might come of such a scheme as this, there could be no doubt that it would work favourably for its authors. It is a plan of representation which would fail to represent the real working forces of the country, and would put power into the hands of a little organised clique of baboos, the members of the Congress and their like. Nor is the proposed Court of Appeal a fit organ to discharge the work assigned to it. Indian questions must be judged by specialists, a class to which the average member of the House of Commons quite obviously does not belong. If India is not ripe for her part in the general new scheme, neither is the House of Commons any better fitted to be a final mediator and judge. The most important Indian business attracts no attention from it and arouses no interest. Some sentiment about the opium traffic or some clap-trap about the excise laws is needed to kindle any section of the House to enthusiasm, or to induce it to exert its undoubted powers for doing mischief as often as it meddles with matters which it does not understand. The whole compound creation of baboo ingenuity and folly is to be urged on the Government by monster petitions from all parts of the country. A petition is no proof anywhere of the wisdom of the thing asked for. In India, our correspondent insists, it would not even show the mind or wishes of the petitioners.

The main demand of the Congress is, of course, inadmissible as it stands. How far and with what modifications it could be met are points which our correspondent does not refuse to discuss. He is venturing on difficult ground. He raises questions which probably no two experts would answer in exactly the same way. His view is that, alike in the Imperial and in the Provincial Legislative Councils, the official element is unduly predominant, and that the official and unofficial members might safely be equalised in number, the unofficial members to be appointed either by nomination or, as he prefers, by election through selected bodies, such as the municipal councils, the district boards, the universities, and the chambers of commerce. Lord Dufferin was ready to go as far as this. The present Viceroy is understood to be in favour of appointment by nomination only. The right claimed for the Imperial Legislative Council to discuss the Budget, and for all the Councils to ask questions and thus to ventilate grievances, our correspondent regards favourably on the whole. But when we come to discuss what amount of concession will or will not satisfy a clique of interested agitators we find ourselves on the horns of a dilemma. If the agitators are satisfied, the thing granted must be bad; if they are not satisfied, it is useless for its intended object. There are, however, some sound reasons why the main demand of the Congress should have a hearing, at least in part. Matters which are not brought before the Legislative Council for discussion are discussed so much the more warmly and the more ignorantly outside. Questions which are not asked by the members are asked by everyone else. This suggests good reason for extending somewhat the range of duties and corresponding rights with which the Legislative Councils have been entrusted. The constitution of the Councils and the methods by which the added members, if any, are to be chosen are much more questionable points.

Mr. Digby, Secretary of the Congress English Committee, in reply to this writes to the *Times*:—

Sir,—Will you permit me to point out that the writer of the article on "The Indian National Congress" in yesterday's issue, an article on which you have depended for your editorial observations of to-day, have made most serious blunders?

I will only note two of these blunders:—

1. "Suppose, for instance," he says, when commenting upon the scheme for legislative reform, "an election in one of the districts on the basis of universal suffrage, as proposed by the Congress." The Congress has not proposed universal suffrage. Its proposed franchise involves a residence of 12 months, the payment of revenue or rent to Government or some superior landlord, of not less than Rs. 50 per annum, or the voter is "to pay direct taxes of not less than Rs. 10 per annum, or to have an income of not less than Rs. 150 per annum, or be a member of some local or municipal board, or a graduate of some University." The franchise suggested is really a high one, and is admirably suited to the present condition of India.

2. "How would it" (an election) "affect the various sections? To begin with the Mussulmans They would be completely left out in the cold, and the Hindoos, by force of numbers, would carry every election." Your correspondent should know that, according to the Congress proposals, nothing of the kind would occur. The protection of the interests of minorities was most carefully considered. In an electoral college of, say, 500, four-fifths would be elected territorially and one-fifth by co-option. Supposing that among the 400 already elected there were only 30 Mussulmans, 20 Europeans, and seven Eurasians; then by co-option there would be elected at least 20 Mhomedans, at least five Europeans, and at least 18 Eurasians. All this has been before the Indian public for many months and is known as the scheme of the Madras Committee; it was, after debate, adopted.

"The scheme will not bear the slightest examination," says your correspondent. How does he know? It is clear he has never examined the scheme.

I refrain from commenting upon other inaccuracies in your correspondent's letter. These, however, are of so grave a character as to vitiate all the conclusions he draws, conclusions which (not unnaturally under the circumstances) you have adopted.

MR. W. LEE WARNER ON THE CONGRESS.

A meeting of the members of the Aylsham Literary Society was held in the Bank Room on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, by the invitation of the president (Mr. C. R. Dewhirst) to hear a lecture by Mr. W. Lee Warner about the Indian Congress, a matter which is just now occupying much public attention:—

Mr. Lee Warner commenced by giving his audience a general view of the two Indias—India under Home Rule in the native States, and India under the Queen. The magnitude of British India its babel of tongues, diversity of races, and antagonism of religions were dwelt upon, and the lecturer pointed out that, according to the last census, 956 persons out of every thousand of the population had never learnt to spell. The work devolving upon the administration, whether civilian or military, was greatly increasing as the country progressed, and as criticism from without increased. Yet the average of civil charges was one office to every 1,048 square miles, and to every 254,000 of the population. Since 1874 the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service recruited in England had decreased by 22 per cent., and English officials had been largely replaced by natives. An interesting account of the civil officers' tours and work was given. The religious, moral, and industrial condition of the country was described, and then, in response to a request that some account of the Congress movement might be given, Mr. Lee Warner observed that English statesmen must always be prepossessed in favour of those free institutions, and the elective and representative system, which had made England great. The Civil Service of India, already staggering under the immense load of its responsibility, might also be trusted to welcome any help that the people of India could give in the management of their own affairs. Recruited as that service was from every rank of British society, and representing every shade of political thought, it was not likely to delay the progress of the liberal measure which had already effected so much reform in Indian administration. But until the upper classes of Indian society were allowed by their religious veiws to recognise the rights of the lower classes, and until the masses were partially educated, the infusion of the new wine of Western and Christian institutions in Asiatic bottlee would be insecure. Shrewd Englishmen would naturally fix their attention upon four considerations. First, they would look at the experience of India under Home Rule, that is to say of 40 per cent. of the whole area of India covered by the Native States, and 22 per cent. of its population. In this vast theatre for the adoption of forms of government by India's own people, where the castes who formed the congress in British India were the rulers or the powerful ministers of rulers, the Asiatic type of rule absolutism, laws favouring the upper classes, the combination of law-making power and of highest judicial functions in the hands of the Executive, and, in fact, a despotic control over the whole population, far greater than ever prevailed in England since the Norman conquest, still continued. In short, when India's educated and privileged classes got power under Home Rule they used it despotically, and showed no sort of regard for popular rights. Again, the experience gained in British India under municipal and local boards had not yet shown that the masses appreciated the transfer of Government control to the educated or upper classes. Those who sat on the boards and the small class which supplied the committees, doubtless approved, but the bulk of the people in municipal and local areas up country had displayed little enthusiasm, and in fact hardly tolerance of the novel system. How could it be otherwise when 956 persons out of every thousand could not even spell their own names? In fact, if you eliminated the Anglicised fringe of the coast and the capitals of provinces the proportion of educated persons was still more microscopio. Then the passivity of the Indian people was a third consideration, which explained the popular apathy and hesitation in repudiating doctrines or compact resolutions issued in the name of the masses by particular castes. The great Mahomedan community and several large classes of Hindoos had only lately and publicly detached themselves from the congress movement, but the dissentients, who probably amounted to 900 out of every 1,000 of the population, must not be measured by those who took the invidious trouble of exposing misrepresentation. The fourth consideration was even more important. Englishmen know how political parties were affected by great religious, moral, and social questions. How much more must a Pan-Indian agreement as to the distribution of political power be dependent upon some understanding in a society tempest-tossed by such burning questions as caste, the slaughter of kine, and the religious and social rights of men and women. The only understanding yet arrived at on these points was that the bare discussion of any one of them would shatter any political organisation or other association. Without education and without social reform, it was difficult to see how the masses could be expected to cast their votes in favour of entrusting public powers to the Indian nobility, the higher castes, whose interests never had been identical with popular rights, and could not become so without a reformation and a social revolution. All that seemed possible was to persevere in the education of the people, and to preserve religious neutrality and the public peace till time effected compromise and healed religious and social differences. At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, on the motion of the Rev. J. G. Hoare, seconded by Mr. Sapwell, the latter remarking that one of the greatest services that have been rendered to India by Great Britain has been the sending her such men as Mr. Lee Warner.

WILL THE LEPROSY CRUSADE FAIL?

In a communication he addressed to the *Daily Graphic*, Sir Morell Mackenzie thinks that the new crusade against leprosy is doomed to failure. The scope of the movement is too narrow, and the very measures contemplated are utterly inadequate for their purpose. "What is wanted is a broad scheme providing for the isolation of lepers in all our colonies, particularly in India, and for their maintenance in whatever degree of comfort their condition may admit of, till they are still more effectually 'segregated' by death." In the United Kingdom there are only about half a dozen lepers at any one time, and that number can only put a very light strain on public benevolence. He advocates "compulsory segregation" of lepers, not only as advantageous to the community, but as an unquestionable benefit to the poor sufferers themselves. The lives of wandering lepers in India, cast out from their families, shunned with loathing by their fellow-men, with all the horrors of the disease running riot, so to speak, without restraint, are miserable almost beyond imagination. While a Commission of Inquiry into the disease in India is a step in the right direction, its success is dependent on the men selected. He would throw the appointments open to the whole scientific world. Such men as Armauer Hansen, of Bergen, who is said to have discovered the microbe of leprosy, Prof. Klein, and Pasteur, would, if selected, afford some guarantee that the Commission would result in good. Sir Morell suggests that the best thing to do with the £12,000 which it is proposed to raise, would be to offer the whole amount to any one who should discover either the cause and means of prevention of leprosy, or a cure for the disease as decantly certain as quinine in malaria. The scientific problem is abstruse and complex, but he regards the practical problem as simple. Leprosy has never been driven out of any country except by compulsory segregation, and treating it as if it were contagious".

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THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

In a monograph on the above subject, addressed to "Would-be Competition Wallas," says a home paper, Dr. J. Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, endeavours to play the part of the benevolent policeman who holds up his hand to stop the traffic in order to aid the traffic and so prevent accidents or blocks.

Dr. Pollen considers that, at a time when such well-informed journals as the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Standard* persist in representing 400 rupees a month as £400 a year (although it is notorious that the sum named does not represent anything like this amount), when anxious mothers are prostrating themselves before public schoolmasters and principals of cramming dens to get their "darling boys" prepared for the I. C. S., when irate fathers and incensed crammers are "girding at" the Secretary of State for delaying "the hope of their gains" by raising the age of admission into the promised paradise—it is highly necessary for some one to speak out and tell the truth about this absurdly over-estimated service.

The truth is, the Indian Civil Service is the poorest service in the world. Not ten per cent. of its members can boast of the possession of £500 saved out of their salaries. Many have, of course, inherited or married money, but this has nothing to do with their pay, which is barely sufficient to meet current expenses, because the ordinary civilian is expected to keep up the position of a magisterial magnate and the semi-state of a lord-lieutenant of a county on what, after all (taking home returns, doctors' bills, and everything into consideration), comes to a very little more than the pay of a Post Office clerk or India Office subordinate. No doubt some civilians can contrive to live on their travelling allowances, and others dabble in questionable champagnes and quasi-hospitality, but the majority "love England and her honour yet," and continue to hold the social pre-eminence of the Indian Civil Service against the world! But, whatever may be their private expenditure, all civilians have to pay what is equivalent to an income-tax of 6s. 8d. in the pound, owing to the depreciation of the ever-vanishing rupee; while fund deductions, recently ridiculously-raised house-rents, and constant account objections, so considerably reduce monthly emoluments, that of the salaries ostentatiously set forth in the Civil Lists, but a reduced remnant remains to meet constantly-increasing monthly expenditure

What fragment Fund-deductions spare
Unnibbled of my monthly pay,
My Bearer and Khansama share—
'Tis got and gone the self-same day.

It cannot be denied that the cost of living in India steadily increases, and on the military and civilian population falls the brunt of the heavy wine duties and octroi taxations on luxuries that are to Europeans necessities.

In short, Dr. Pollen thinks "would-be competition-wallas," or their parents and guardians, would do well to scrutinise a little more closely the prospects and promises put forth by the Civil Service Commissioners, more especially with reference to the desperate block in promotion that have disfigured and still disfigure the Civil Lists of so many of the provinces. These blocks in promotion constitute a very real grievance, and have destroyed the prospects of many a promising officer. Dr. Pollen illustrates his meaning by a detailed examination of the Civil Lists of Bombay and the North-West Provinces. He shows the reckless blundering of those responsible for the irregular and inconsistent recruitment of these two services. Thus in Bombay there are at the present moment only eight civilians representing the five years from 1855 to 1860, and fourteen from 1860 to 1865; while no less than fifty-six (nearly one-third of the whole service) fill the five years inclusive from 2865 to 1870. For the five years from 1870 to 1875 only fourteen civilians were recruited, but it is of course impossible for them ever to hope to get over the compact block of fifty-six men just above them.

These blocks are admitted by the authorities, but no administrator seems to have the courage to deal with them, and afford relief.

But perhaps the greatest objection of all to an Indian career, is the broken home. Nothing can ever compensate for the constant separation from wife and children, and the complete collapse of that grand old institution, the sacred home. The choice constantly lies between the graveyard and the broken home.

Has he come then, in season, to know thee?
Has he seen what a stranger forgets?
All the graveyards of exiles below thee,
O land of regrets?

In pointing out that ever since India's service first became "the meed of merit and of cram," and ceased to be the exclusive gift of "easy patrons of their kin," the prizes have steadily decreased in number and value—that the distinguished men of the Indian Civil Service are for the most part men who would have distinguished themselves in their own land—Dr. Pollen urges "would-be competition-wallas," in justice "to themselves and the crowded-out natives of India," to stay at home or to exploit South Central Africa!

Dr. Pollen recalls an old warning addressed to men of his year:—

List, list to me—while yet there's time—
Ere yet you tempt the Indian shore;
Nor scorn, though couched in homely rhyme,
His warning who has gone before.
Go! starve as usher in a school!
Go! study, briefless, at the bar!
Go! mount upon the merchant's stool!
Go! don the scarlet garb of war!
Go! cultivate the Grub-street muse!
Go! preach for forty pounds a year!
Go! sweep a crossing! Cobble shoes!
But don't, my brethren, don't come here!

Personally, Dr. Pollen acknowledges he has had no cause to regret that he did not regard this warning. He likes India and its people. The climate has agreed with him, and his career has been a prosperous one. But he has known many a gallant young fellow—

Who might have chased and clasp Renown
at home, whose "flame of life went flickering down in haunts of jungle-poisoned air," and who never liked or loved the Eastern life he had to lead.

OBITUARY.

Major-General Edward Alfred Green Emmott Rawdon, of Rawdon, Yorkshire, late of Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, died at his town residence in Prince's-square, Hyde-park, on Sunday last, Jan. 19, at the age of seventy. He was the son of the late Mr. George Green, of Harley-street, was born in 1819, and educated at Addiscombe. He served for some time in the Bombay Army, and was for some period Colonel Commandant of the 19th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. He married Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Capt. George Neyland, of the 16th Lancers.

Major-General J. C. Millar, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, who died on Monday at Vancouver Lodge, Victoria-road, Southsea, at the age of sixty-three, entered the army in December, 1844, and served in the Pujaub campaign of 1848-9, including the storming of the heights of Umb, and occupation of the Port of Oonah, for which services he received the medal. subsequently he served with the force under Sir Colin Campbell in the Eusofzaie campaign of 1851-2, including the affair of the Paunch Pass, for which he received a second medal with clasp, and was also present at Jullunder, when the native Cavalry and Infantry mutinied on June 7, 1857, for which he was again awarded a medal. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in December, 1870, and retired on full pay of lieutenant-colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps in July, 1877, receiving the honorary rank of major-general in October, 1877.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Duberly, formerly of the 8th Hussars, who died on Jan. 19, at Cheltenham, at the age of sixty-eight, was the youngest son of the late Sir James Duberly, of Graynes Hall, Hunts. He entered the army in November, 1847, and served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, taking part in the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and in the affairs of Balgranak and M'Kenzie's Farm, and in the siege of Sebastopol, obtaining the medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal. In 1858-9 he served in Rajpootana and Central India, and took part in the capture of Kotah, the reoccupation of Chundaree, the battle of Kotah-ke-Seram, the capture of Gwalior, and the actions of Koondrye and Boorah, receiving another medal with clasp for his services. He retired from the army in October, 1881.

Col. Franklin Lushington, C.B., late lieut.-col. of the Scots Fusilier Guards, died on the 18th inst., at his residence, Hansham, Torquoy. He was the son of Sir Henry Lushington, the second baronet, and was born in 1811, and was for some time in the army serving in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan with the 9th Regiment, during which campaign he was severley wounded. He received for his services in this memorable campaign the brevet rank of major, the Afghan medal, and the Military Companionship of the Bath. In June, 1854, Col Lushington retired from the Scots Guards. He married Anne Dobree, daughter of the late Genl. Sir Philip Bainbridge, K. C. B.

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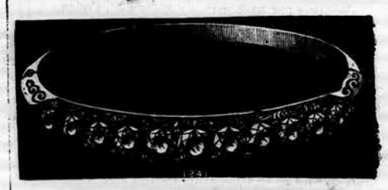

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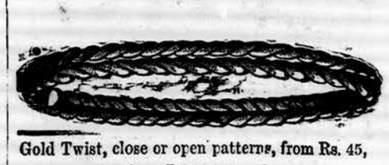

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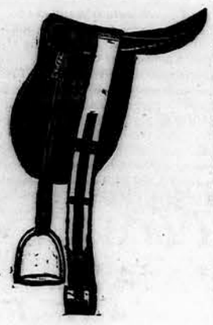

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